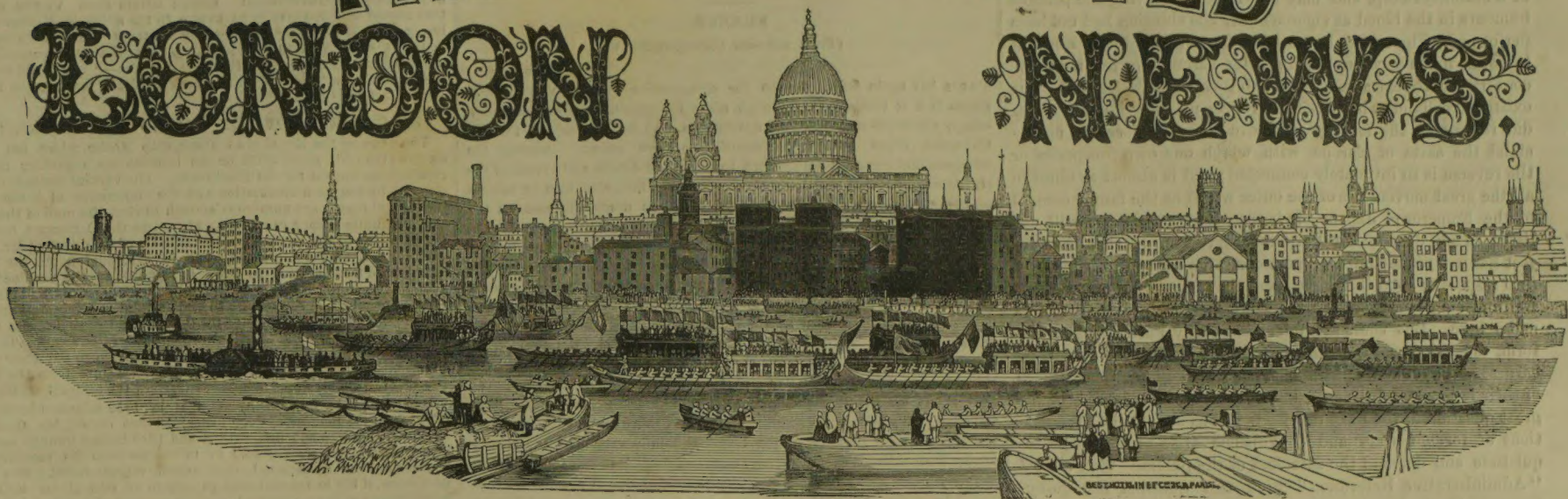


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## LOST PUBLIC SPIRIT.

EVERY reflective politician in our own or foreign countries must have observed the palpable collapse of public virtue among our governing classes. We live in a time of transition—in a time when the old statesmanship, the old parties, and the old leaders, are dying out; and when no new parties, and consequently no new leaders, have arisen among the people, to express their wishes, and to marshal the youth and the maturity of the country into those great political phalanxes, by which in free countries freedom is best preserved and most securely increased. But the day is fast approaching when the apathetic rottenness of Parliaments and Governments must give way to nobler and more wholesome impulses; when the ministry of *poco-curantism* must be replaced by one more in accordance with the earnest work which the country has to perform, and with the difficulties and perils through which it has to pass; and when a Parliament must be returned, the members of which will think more of high political principle, of rigid adherence to patriotic duty, and of the rights and progress of all classes in every part of the empire, than of the security of their own seats, or of the merely local prejudices, jealousies, and illiberality of the corrupt constituencies by whose favour they tack the letters M.P. to their names; and strut about in the full-blown dignity of senatorial rank. Sir Robert Peel is not the last of our statesmen. He was the last to set a great example, and to sacrifice the traditions of his youth, the friendships and connections of his life, and the Shibboleths of his party, to the cause of truth and justice, and the imperative command of his convictions. But it would fare ill with England if there were no other men to arise in her councils to prefer virtue to place, and the cause of their country to the effete traditions of their party.

But where are these new men? We search for them in vain. We see none who look beneath the surface of things, or who form large views of the real position of England at the present day, or of the duties that will devolve upon her amid the approaching convulsions of the continent of Europe. The men of the new generation who might once have guided the people have snuffed themselves out by their unstatesmanlike adherence to the dogma of the Quakers—that War is in no circumstances justifiable, and that a nation smitten by another nation on the right cheek is bound to turn the left cheek to receive the same insult; and that the only safe and advisable rule of worldly conduct is to mind the shop, to grow fat, to prosper, and to heap up wealth. To these men there have as yet arisen no successors. We have some honest politicians of note; but unluckily they are all—or nearly all—impracticable and “crotchety,” and have not the tact to work harmoniously and efficiently with other men, or the energy and steadiness that spring from great purpose. On the other hand, there are many men of tact and energy, capable of marshalling, of leading, and of governing their fellows, but unfortunately they are not honest, or are so closely associated with the great families who look upon the government of the nation as their birthright, or the necessary appanage of their dignity, that their leadership inspires distrust instead of confidence, and is tolerated, not approved, by the people.

In addition to the want of men, there is the want of political organisation. In free countries nothing can be done without organisation, and everything can be done with it. What carried the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act? Organisation. What carried the Reform Bill? Organisation. What repealed the Corn-laws? Organisation. But at the present time organisation is defunct except for religious and sectarian purposes. On a question of the Sunday or the Sabbath, or of the grant to Maynooth, an admirably constructed and effective machinery is in existence; but there is no such machinery for political or secular purposes. The machinery was broken up with the Anti-Corn-law League, and has never since been reconstructed. An attempt has been recently made to restore the wholesome action of public opinion by the formation of what is called the Administrative Reform Association, but hitherto with very little success. That body, if not a complete failure, has certainly not proved itself to be a very signal triumph either of the popular will or of the popular principle. It has lived a spasmodic kind of life, and was thought but a fortnight ago to be hopelessly defunct. Mr. Roebuck has, in the interval, given it a galvanic shock; and it has opened its eyes, stretched its limbs, and given a convulsive snort, to prove that it is yet above ground. But we cannot discover in Mr. Roebuck's speech on the reinauguration of the Association, or in any-

thing that it has yet done or proposes to do, the signs of a real and permanent vitality. It enunciates a profession of political faith so broad that Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gavan Duffy, if the latter were still in Parliament, or Mr. Feargus O'Connor, if still alive, might severally give in their adhesion to it. Lord Palmerston is an Administrative Reformer as good as Mr. Morley or Mr. Roebuck; and, in spite of the ugly reminiscences connected with the name of “Dowb,” so is Lord Panmure. Indeed, Lord Palmerston, though a jester and a “joker of jokes,” has proved, in the only real and urgent business which the nation has recently had in hand, that he is an Administrative

Reformer of the best and highest class. The same praise is due to the Ministry as a body, as most people will admit, when they compare the state of our army and navy when Lord Aberdeen quitted office, and Lord Palmerston assumed the whole responsibility, with that in which it was at the conclusion of the war. The cry of Administrative Reform in the mouths of those who, at present, seek to agitate the country with it, is either a sham or a mistake. No Ministry, no Government, will oppose or deny it; consequently, no Government, however incapable or corrupt, can be overthrown upon it, and replaced by a better. The question is too vague, too meaningless, and too intangible for political warfare. It is a question that is not even



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, K.C.B., “THE HERO OF KARS.”—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



skin deep. It lies upon the surface, like soot upon the cheeks of a chimneysweep, and may be wiped off, leaving the peccant humours in the blood as vigorous as if the ablution had not been performed. The evil to be remedied has a much deeper seat. It is not so much a corrupt or incapable Administration that the country has to fear as a corrupt and incapable Parliament. The existing Parliament has ceased to represent, and possibly never did represent, the feelings of the nation. It does not understand the state of Europe, with which our own prosperity or the reverse is so intimately connected; and is almost as blind to all the great movements of the outer world as the family council of the Emperor of Japan. It is true that Parliament will not listen to any demand for Parliamentary Reform, that the subject has not yet assumed proportions large enough to frighten it into respect or good behaviour, and that men with crotchets or well-meaning doctrinaires have converted it into a weariness and a bore. But these are no reasons why Parliamentary Reform, the real cure for political evils, should not be sought by earnest and enlightened men who aspire to guide the opinions of their fellow-countrymen. Parliamentary Reform will be the great question of the next few years; even should the complications of foreign wars and convulsions arise to share the inquietude and demand the sacrifices of the public. Why should "Administrative Reformers" give this question the go-by, because they imagine it to be unpopular? If it be a true principle, if it be the thing which is needed to secure the Administrative Reform for which at present they clamour, if it lie at the very root of all other reforms, and if no essential amelioration be practicable without it, why should they care whether it be popular or unpopular? It is not by cowardice and procrastination that great political or any other victories can be won. Lord Palmerston, or the Minister who shall succeed him, could knock down with a breath the whole structure that Mr. Roebuck has undertaken to prop up, by simply giving in his own adhesion to it, and that of his colleagues; and this he could do without the sacrifice of a single principle of his life or of a single interest of his party. When will the Administrative Reformers see that an organisation without a great and living principle to support is good for nothing?

#### MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, BART., K.C.B.

THE return of the heroic defender of Kars to England, and the honour and distinction with which he has been received by his grateful country, are among the most interesting incidents of the history of the past fortnight. "After having been honoured," says a contemporary, "by the Sovereigns, the higher circles, and the populations of countries for which he did not fight, and in a special manner by those of the country which he fought against, General Williams has at length returned to his own land, in whose cause he displayed his noble qualities, whose commission he bore, and whose name he so brilliantly maintained in the face of a very energetic, capable, and powerful enemy, amidst trials and difficulties unsurpassed."

The gallant General landed at Dover on Monday week. At Dover General Williams was received by the Mayor and Corporation, with Colonel Lake, who served so nobly by the side of the General at Kars. At Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel he was presented by the Corporation with an address of congratulation, to which General Williams replied in a speech full of manly British feeling.

The presentation of the address took place in one of the hotel apartments, and our Artist has portrayed the very interesting scene, in which Mr. Stilwell, the deputy Town Clerk, is reading the address to the General. The Mayor, J. Worsfield, Esq., is attended by his macebearer. Among the authorities present are the Coroner of the borough, Mr. G. T. Thompson; the Chaplain of the Corporation, the Rev. J. Puckle, Rural Dean; the principal naval officer of the port, Captain Milwaine; the Commandant of the Garrison, Colonel Streatfield; the Commandant of the British Swiss Legion, Colonel Raines; besides a large number of the resident and visiting gentry.

General Williams afterwards partook of a *déjeuner* with the Mayor and most influential inhabitants of the town, and then proceeded by railway to London. His reception at Dover was truly enthusiastic; and he was greeted with loud and hearty cheers from hundreds of persons assembled on the quay.

The gallant officer, on arriving in town, had interviews with the military authorities. On entering the United Service Club, of which the gallant officer has been a member for several years, he was received with great cordiality. On Tuesday week the General was present at her Majesty's State Ball at Buckingham Palace, where he was introduced to the Sovereign by the Earl of Clarendon.

The first public duty of General Williams was a melancholy one. On Wednesday week he attended to the grave the remains of his brave companion in arms, Major Thompson.

At the Investiture held on Saturday last, at Buckingham Palace, General Williams received the honour of Knighthood of the Bath; the General having been nominated by her Majesty a Knight Companion of the Order, for his bravery at Kars in September last. The General was introduced between the Genealogist and the Gentleman Usher, and knelt before the Queen, who was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him with the sword of the Field Marshal the Gold Stick in Waiting. Her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, passed round Sir William's neck the Riband, with the Badge suspended, of a Knight Commander (Military Division) of the Bath. The Queen then placed on his breast the star of a Knight Commander. Sir William then kissed the hand of his Sovereign, and withdrew.

On Monday evening, at Gloucester House, the Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner-party in compliment to General Williams. This day the General will dine with the Army and Navy Club, St. James's-square; and on Monday he will receive a similar compliment at the hands of the United Service Club.

A banquet is in course of preparation at Woolwich to be given by the officers of the Royal Artillery to General Sir William Williams, who is appointed to the post of Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, in the room of Major-General Whynates, who has resigned. The formal installation of General Williams will take place on the 4th of July, the day following his reception at dinner.

On Thursday the General laid the foundation-stone of the memorial aisle of the new School Chapel at Harrow, to commemorate the Harrow officers who fell in the Crimea.

A Portrait of General Williams, from a family picture painted a few years since, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for February 2, with an outline of his life and services.

The Portrait of the hero engraved upon our front page is from a photograph taken, on Saturday last, by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street; it is a very successful likeness, and is meritorious as a work of art; it represents the hero dressed in the uniform of a General of Artillery, and wearing all his orders.

Her Majesty the Queen having been pleased to honour General Williams with a command to sit to Mr. Mayall, the artist, of 224, Regent-street, for a full-length photographic portrait, in the dress worn by the gallant General at Kars, accordingly, on Wednesday Sir William gave the desired sitting, when Mr. Mayall, with his usual skill and certainty, produced a remarkably fine and characteristic likeness.

Sir William Williams is sitting for his bust to Mr. G. G. Adams, of Sloane-street.

THE new ship *Victor Emmanuel*, whose launch we engraved a few weeks back, made her trial trip on Saturday last with the most satisfactory results. She is the first vessel of a new line established by the Messrs. Joyce, of Moorgate-street, to run between England and the Cape, carrying passengers and cargo. She is upwards of a thousand tons burden, with engines of ninety horses nominal power, is fitted with Cunningham's patent topails, and with the screw alone averaged a speed of nine knots per hour.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS has again subsided into the comparative quiet that habitually reigns in it at this season, although many foreigners, especially English, occupy the hotels and furnished apartments, and help to keep up the extravagant prices so many circumstances have raised. Among the whispers that go round with regard to the minor details and events of the christening, it is said that Lady Cowley, who, in fact, abstained on several occasions from appearing at the fêtes, has been much displeased at the precedence accorded to the Duchess of Hamilton. Further, it is said that the Legate is far from being satisfied at his reception here, having expected to be met with the same homage that is paid in Rome to the Pope, and that he was much annoyed at not being able to pronounce a Latin discourse at the christening, which, not being in the programme of the ceremony, was drowned at the commencement by the music. There is, moreover, a whisper that the Emperor and Empress went about in a *fiacre* to see the illuminations. We report the rumour in our position of chronicler of words as well as deeds; but we beg to stand in no wise responsible for the truth of the story. We believe, however, that there is more ground for the statement that certain members of the Imperial family very near the throne are far from satisfied at the arrangements contained in the *Senatus Consultum* relative to the Regency. The absence of one of the parties concerned from the christening ceremony, and the very small part taken by the other in the events attending it, are certainly significant.

The expedition of the Prince Napoleon to the north is conducted on a very complete and extensive scale. M. Chorisky (whose piece at the Odéon, "La Florentine," was made the occasion of certain strongly-marked Democratic demonstrations in the winter) attends it for the purpose of giving a narrative of its course and events; M. Giraud is to make a series of drawings; MM. Rousseau, Stahl, &c., are employed in other artistic capacities; and, in addition, a considerable suite is attached to the person of the Prince, who travels under the name of the Comte de Meudon.

Considerable attention has been excited here by the pretended text of the letter addressed by the Comte de Paris to the Comte de R—, which was said to contain his profession of *foi* relative to the ideas of a fusion. In this letter the young Prince was supposed to state that, seeing the period of his majority approach, he considered it his duty to make known his political sentiments; that these were such as are expressed in the will of his father, and in which his mother has brought him up; that, were his opinions even less fixed on this point than they had previously been, the discussions lately occurring on the occasion of the visit of the Comte de Chambord to Nervi on the subject of the tricoloured flag, the emblem which appeals to all his filial sympathies, would have decided them. It now appears, however, that the whole story resolves itself into a simple paragraph, in which the young Prince says that the Duc de Nemours has informed him of what has recently occurred in his family; that, his age preventing him from entering into these matters, he has kept aloof from all; and that he only has before his eyes the will of his father, the conduct of his grandfather, and a Constitutional Monarchy.

The decree bestowing on each of the Princesses of the Orleans line, or on their widowers or descendants, an annual allowance of 200,000 francs, is generally approved.

There is a report that King Otho has some intention of continuing the journey he has undertaken to Carlsbad as far as Paris. Such an idea has been conveyed through the medium of Admiral Bonet.

Hector Berlioz has, as was generally anticipated, succeeded to Adolph Adam in the Institute. He obtained nineteen votes; Panzeron, eleven; and Felicien David but five.

It is said that several prelates took advantage of the occasion which the late ceremonies afforded them of holding personal communication with the Emperor to touch on the subject of the non-observance of the Sunday in the prosecution of the public works, and on the obstacles put in the way of the soldier's attendance at mass. The Emperor, our authority informs us, received these "indiscreet interferences" with silent disapproval.

It is said that in October will take place in Paris an exhibition yet more interesting to general spectators than the admirable one which has just terminated—namely, a collection of horses from all parts of the world. It will, no doubt, be difficult of composition, but it cannot fail to be highly attractive.

A report more than once raised and extinguished is again brought forward, relative to the removal of the remains of the Duc de Reichstadt; and the rumour even goes on to state that a battalion of Zouaves will be sent on the expedition, which is to enter Paris on its return on the day of the St. Napoléon. It appears, however, that, whatever may be the result of the negotiations on this subject, as yet Austria has by no means yielded to the propositions of M. de Bourqueney, who has tried in various ways to carry the point.

The health of Mlle. Rachel continues to be in a most precarious state, and necessitates a journey to Ems. The Eaux Bonnes were at first recommended, but her sister Rebecca having died there about two years since prevented her adopting the advice.

### THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

WE are glad to see, from the most recent reports of the damage sustained by the late inundations in France, that the aggregate amount of loss will be much less than was at first estimated. Before the floods had withdrawn, the French papers said it would take at least £16,000,000 to repair the injuries in town and country. It is now calculated that the loss will not be half that sum. Even with this deduction, however, the amount of suffering is large enough to call for the most liberal contributions on the part of the wealthy to relieve the distress. At the late meeting at the Mansion House, the Governor of the Bank of England said he had received a letter from Lyons, which stated that no less than forty thousand human habitations had been either carried away or so damaged that they would have to be rebuilt; and they might, therefore, imagine that at least an equal number of families had been reduced to destitution. In the country the damage which was done by the floods was bad enough, as he remarked; but when the waters reached the towns they could scarcely picture the distress, the mute despair of the inhabitants, and the damage done to the artisans, who found it impossible to resist the ravages of the waters.

M. Doré, the eminent French artist, has endeavoured to give a picture of what took place in one of the streets of Lyons, which will give our readers some notion of the frightful ruin caused by the floods in that seat of industry.

We understand that the London Stereoscopic Company have just received at their gallery, 54, Cheap-side, a series of transparent stereoscopic proofs of the scenes of the inundations.

### UNION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The principal inhabitants of Jassy, nobles and others, have agreed on a representation to the Allied Commissioners, demanding—

1. The union of the Principalities under a Prince of one of the reigning families of Europe (not of the neighbouring States); and 2. The establishment of a capital in the centre of the new State.

The Porte is also reported to have addressed a note on the subject to the Powers interested in the matter, stating—that the union of the two provinces under one Sovereign would endanger the suzerainty of the Porte over them; and that, whilst the instructions to the Turkish Commissioners are to assist in everything that can benefit the Principalities and their people, they are equally firm in forbidding them to consent to anything that may weaken the Porte's suzerainty.

The question of the Danubian Principalities still occupies the attention of the Austrian Government. Recent letters from Vienna say that the true reason why Austria is so averse to the union of Moldavia and Wallachia is to be found in the following sentence, which is taken from the last of the series of Governmental articles that have recently been forwarded from Vienna to the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The world does not need the formation of a second and modern Sardinia between the Danube, the Pruth, and the Carpathians."

### THE CONTEST FOR THE UNITED STATES' PRESIDENCY.

The news by the Royal Mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 11th inst., gives little or no information regarding the probable result of the contest for the Presidency. The various sections of the party opposed to Southern domination and the supremacy of brute force over justice and reason are numerous enough to elect the man of their choice if they can unite upon a candidate. Meantime the Democrats, headed by the Slave power of the South, speak confidently of the return of Mr. Buchanan. There was a very remarkable scene in Washington on the 7th, on the occasion of a ratification meeting in response to the nomination of that gentleman. Speeches were delivered by Senators Cass and Douglas (the rejected candidates) responding to and sustaining the nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge for the first and second places in the gift of the American people. At the conclusion of the speaking in the saloon the assembly repaired to the presidential mansion to pay their respects to President Pierce. After a "spirit-stirring salute from the band," the President, from an upper window, addressed the assembly. He said:—

It is never to be forgotten by me that in 1852 older and better soldiers—Cries from the multitude, "Not better!"—than myself, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Cass, men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labour and conflict, were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, if life be spared I shall go back to the state of my birth with the consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country; nor one which does not to-night command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience! The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, Judge Douglas [the author of the Nebraska Bill], who I am glad to see now standing by the great and good man, General Cass [who is anxious for a war with England], who for so many years has had not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions. It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now upon the identical platform which I accepted, with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the Constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

While President Pierce and the Democratic party are glorifying themselves over the shameful deeds of the present Administration, and straining every nerve to return Mr. Buchanan, who does not promise to be a whit more friendly to Great Britain than Mr. Pierce has been, civil war continues to rage in Kansas. On the 4th inst. Governor Shannon issued a proclamation ordering all the unauthorised military companies to disperse, and warning outside parties to keep away from the territory, as he had sufficient force to enforce the laws and protect the citizens. What Mr. Governor Shannon means by "protecting the citizens" may be inferred from the following statement in a letter from Kansas:—

A party of pro-slavery men, including a son of Governor Shannon, made a night attack on the house of Captain Walker, five miles from Leocompton, but they were repulsed, and young Shannon taken prisoner. He was released on the following day, after which Shannon took a company of United States' dragoons, and spent two days in searching the homes of the Free-state men, taking possession of all the arms and ammunition which could be found.

Other accounts from Kansas state that the Free-state forces had burned the town of Bernard. The town of Franklin was, it is said, captured by the Abolitionists on the morning of the 4th instant, after a desperate fight, in which three Pro-slavery men were killed. Marshal Donaldson and four men were killed at Hickory Point on the 3rd instant.

A general rendezvous of Pro-slavery men was appointed at Bull Creek, preparatory to another attack on Lawrence. General Whitfield was to command. They expected to concentrate 600 men before starting. The men were mostly furnished with United States' muskets. The Free-state men were deficient in arms and provisions.

The *Democratic Press* has a letter from Leocompton, June 4, which states that thirty Southerners, while proceeding from Westport to Bull Creek, under command of Pate, encountered about the same number of Free-state men. Pate had a number of Free-state prisoners, whom he arranged in front, as a shield. Then his company fell back, under cover of the unarmed prisoners, and hid between logs and trees. The Free-State men then dropped down in the grass, and a scattered firing was kept up for two hours, till Pate surrendered unconditionally. Three Missourians of Pate's party escaped, among them Coleman, the murderer of Don. The Free-state party took thirty horses, a number of rifles and United States' muskets, besides a quantity of goods stolen at Lawrence.

The excitement caused by the shameful conduct of the Government in supporting the "Border Ruffians" in their recent outrages is spreading throughout the Free States. An immense gathering of the citizens of New York assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 10th, in the expectation of hearing a speech from Governor Reeder; but, disappointed in that hope by the non-arrival of the Governor, improvised a demonstration which was surpassed only by the great Summer meeting in the same place. Full 5000 persons were present, and 3000 dollars were collected on the spot as material aid for the struggling people of Kansas. A committee of citizens will be appointed to collect further subscriptions. During the evening addresses were delivered by the Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio; Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, and others, and no little interest was created by the appearance upon the platform of Mr. and Mrs. Buffum, who have borne a prominent part in the troubles in Kansas.

At a public meeting in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 7th inst., 4500 dollars were subscribed to aid the Free-state settlers of Kansas. It is said a large number of men in that city have volunteered to emigrate to Kansas. They are to be well armed, and commanded by persons of experience in military tactics.

In the Senate the member for Illinois has introduced a bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial Government of Kansas and the laws passed by its Legislature, and extend over the distracted territory the Government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Crittenden had proposed another plan, suggesting that the President send General Scott to take command of the troops.

**RUSSIAN PROPERTY IN BALACLAVA.**—The quantity of property recovered by the Russians in plate and money from the ruins of BalACLAVA and its environs is greater than could have been supposed. The Chief Priest of BalACLAVA has succeeded in finding a quantity of church plate and silver spoons, forks, jewellery, and pearls, which were hidden in a well that was choked up with butcher's offal. The pearls alone were discoloured. Another Russian waited on Colonel Harding, the Commandant of BalACLAVA, and requested leave to look for some things he had left in his house; and, on receiving it, he entered the half-ruined mansion, and removing the stone window-sill, behold! there was an iron box full of gold and silver, which, he informed the Commandant, was the portion of his daughter, who was just about to be married. He said he could not trust his wife, and so he had hidden the money lest she should make away with it, and he was delighted beyond measure when he got permission to take away his treasure as soon as he had proved his right to it.—*Letter from the Camp, June 10.*

**CRIME IN THE CRIMEA.**—As the troops are withdrawn from the Crimea the hosts of scoundrels who have hitherto been kept in awe by force of arms begin to exercise their avocation, and thefts, robbery, and violence are on the increase on the outskirts of the camps. As Colonel Walker was quietly sketching the other day near the Fedukhine heights a bullet whistled by him, and on looking up he saw the smoke of the discharge and immediately afterwards observed a Greek running off at a considerable distance over the broken ground, where a horse would have had no chance. Another officer was fired at from one of the deserted French camps on the Tchirnyaya, as he was riding homeward after dark. An officer of the 19th was attacked by four men on the high-road from BalACLAVA to the front, robbed and beaten, but the patrol came up before the ruffians could commit murder, as they threatened. Horses are stolen wholesale—nine were carried off from the Light Division camp in one night. The French settlers and canteen people at Kamiesch have been informed by the authorities that the evacuation of the Crimea must be accomplished by the 5th of July, and that they can receive no protection for their property or themselves if they remain after that date.—*Letter from the Camp, June 10.*



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE American question has not presented any new phase, unless we reckon as such a fresh "complication," arising from an attempt, on the part of an ill-bred American here, to force himself into the Queen's presence, at Wednesday's Levee, in attire in which he would not dare to present himself in a lady's drawing-room in New York. But the domestic relations of the States themselves continually afford fresh and curious matter for study. The Kansas affair appears to be causing the utmost excitement, especially among the Abolitionist population, who see with indignation that an armed mob of ruffians is permitted to enact every kind of outrage upon the inoffensive citizens of the new state, while the Government refuses to interpose and put an end to such doings. We have news of what is called "a sanguinary battle" between the two parties, and it is stated that the Slavery men have conquered, but that some of their adherents have been shot. The Sumner and Brooks affray has also agitated the public mind. This was no mere common brawl, nor outbreak of ungoverned temper. In Mr. Sumner was represented the principle of freedom, and he was therefore odious to the South upon broader grounds than the scorching eloquence with which he denounced the slave-owners. This is felt throughout the States, and the swaggering approbation which a few of the worst slave-journalists have given to the brutal assault of Sumner does not produce any effect beyond an increase of disgust. A bully may beat a man who rebukes him; but it is felt that a political party is extensively damaged when it meets a charge with a bully's arguments. Every honest newspaper in the Union has recorded its loathing of such a course; but the most withering denunciation we have yet read has proceeded from the pen of Mr. Emerson, the celebrated author, who says,—"I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilised community can constitute one State. I think we must get rid of slavery or we must get rid of freedom. Life has no parity of value in the free state and in the slave state. In one it is adorned with education, with skillful labour, with arts, with long prospective interests, with sacred family ties, with honour and justice. In the other life is a fever; man is an animal, given to pleasure, frivolous, irritable, spending his days in hunting and practising with deadly weapons to defend himself against his slaves, and against his companions brought up in the same idle and dangerous way. Such people live for the moment; they have properly no future, and readily risk on every passion a life which is of small value to themselves or to others. Life and life are incommensurate. The whole state of South Carolina does not now offer any one or any number of persons who are to be weighed for a moment in the scale with such a person as the meanest of them all has now struck down."

Mr. Walpole's manifestation against the system of education in Ireland obtained but a short-lived glory. On Monday night a counter-resolution was proposed, which, although it did not go as directly to the point as it might have done, meant, and was explained by Lord Palmerston to mean, a contradiction to the Walpolean proposition. The Conservative leaders showed some tact in avoiding a decisive overthrow—they gave in their adhesion to the new address that was moved, affecting to believe that it was to the same effect as their own, and Mr. Walpole himself actually voted for it. For this "tergiversation" they are soundly rated and declared untrustworthy by the organs of the party. But there were certain honest believers in the expediency of driving the little Papist from school by forcing the Bible upon him, and they would not let the question be dropped so easily, but took a division on their own peculiar demand—namely, that Government aid should not be withheld from schools where the patrons were Protestant enough to carry the rule that the Scripture should be taught. The lists showed that there are ninety-seven men in the House who would rather let a child go uninstructed than taught otherwise than out of the authorised version. *En revanche*, however, Mr. Spooner gained another victory over Maynooth on Wednesday. The Jew Bill has been rejected by the House of Lords; Lord Lyndhurst having spoken eloquently for it; and Lord Derby introduces a bill for removing the "House of Stuart" folly from the Parliamentary oath, without removing the words that exclude the Jew. The House of Lords will possibly pass this bill, and take credit for an enlightened conformity to the dictates of common sense, while in no degree conceding a point really at issue. We are glad to add that the Honourable East India Company, despite a terrible clamour by that very readily-excited orator, Sir James Hogg, has been compelled to do justice to the heirs of the Nawab of Surat, whose property the Company took away, on condition of paying those heirs a pension, which Leadenhall-street now endeavours to avoid paying. A very large majority, and some very distinct cheers, marked the sense of a body of English gentlemen in regard to the "highly untradesmanlike conduct" of the Company.

Mr. Bowyer, a gentleman who was converted to Rome some time ago, and who, like all converts, is ten times more desperately zealous than old believers, was greatly scandalised at a statement in the *Times*, that at the christening banquet of the Prince Imperial six Cardinals were forgotten, and consequently had to squeeze into such places as they could. Mr. Bowyer argued with his usual "forcible feebleness," that the thing was impossible, for this reason. There are but six Cardinals in France, and for the Emperor to have forgotten the whole lot would have been an insult to religion, of which the eldest son of the Church is incapable. But it turns out that the correspondent of the journal stated a fact; that though the Cardinals were not actually forgotten, the officials had neglected to secure seats for them, and that other people had taken the seats. So that the undignified squeezing was really performed. The same M.P., who appears to hold a brief for King Bomba and the Pope, attacked the Home Office the other day, because the assassin Foscini had not been captured. Mr. Bowyer attempted to connect him with Mazzini. By the way, the recent rebuke of one of the Italian patriots against those who use "the poniard" has not been very graciously received in Italy. The Liberal party deny any "theory of the dagger," but urge that, in their otherwise disarmed condition, and exposed as they are to the brutalities of tyrants, it is not wonderful that steel should sometimes leap out where oppression has become too galling for endurance. Against a Government which slowly tortures innocent persons to death it might drive one to first principles to say what form of resistance or vengeance is unwarrantable.

An interesting sight is in store for London. The Guards, on their way home, will be received at the Waterloo station by the Horse Guards authorities, and will march through the principal streets, and finally be inspected in the Park by her Majesty. Sir Fenwick Williams of Kara has aroused the spleen of the Manchester party by his words, "Woe to the nation that neglects the military art;" but the wholesome truth that in the presence of armed Europe England must be ready and able to use her arms is not likely to be rejected by the people, whose ears are not stuffed with cotton.

It is stated, and not contradicted, that the Bishop of London is about to resign his see, feeling himself inadequate to the discharge of its multifarious duties. Furthermore, it is said that the Bishop of Durham is about to follow the example of Dr. Blomfield. Lastly, in connection with Church matters, we may mention that it was announced that the vacant see of Gloucester was to be given to Mr. Chevenix Trench, the protégé of the Bishop of Oxford, and that the zig zag process which Lord Palmerston calls "keeping peace in the Church" was to be adopted, and the last new Bishop having been a hot Evangelical, this one was to be a distinguished Tractarian. But the allegation seems to be premature.

A "friendly address" from the citizens of Dublin to those of New York is now in course of signature, and has already obtained the names of the Lord Mayor and of several other influential persons.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGH FELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1856.

Month and Day	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.	Amount of Rain (0-10).	Mean amount of Cloud (0-10).
June 18	29.763	65.8	43.7	53.5	0.008	50.9	50.2	1	6
" 19	29.418	61.3	47.4	57.6	0.330	51.9	52.2	3	10
" 20	29.379	59.4	49.2	54.0	0.135	52.8	51.3	2	3
" 21	29.871	63.8	42.0	54.8	0.000	53.3	50.6	6	7
" 22	29.730	63.9	53.8	57.9	0.070	54.4	51.2	4	6
" 23	29.994	59.8	51.9	53.9	0.000	52.0	52.1	4	0
" 24	30.007	63.9	49.2	59.1	0.005	57.9	55.9	2	0
Mean	29.737	63.7	48.2	55.3	0.548	53.5	52.4	3.1	3.1

The range of temperature during the week was 26.9°.

The weather was—On 18th fair, from 9h. 15m. p.m. rainy, 19th rainy, with thunder at 4½ p.m., 20th from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. rain, 21st fine, 22nd showers, 23rd and 24th dull, with slight rain.

The direction of the wind was—On the 18th N.W., became W.N.W. at 4 a.m., S.W. at 5½ a.m., W. at 8½ a.m., S.W. at 10 a.m., W. at 4½ p.m., S.S.W. at 4 p.m., S. at 5½ p.m., S.S.W. at 8 p.m.; S.W. at 4 a.m. on 20th, moved through W. to N.W. at 6½ a.m., became N.N.W. at 9½ a.m., N. at 10 a.m., N.N.W. at 1½ p.m., N.W. at 7½ p.m., W.N.W. at 9½ p.m.; W. at 2 a.m. on 21st, W.S.W. at 7½ a.m., S.W. at 10 a.m., S.S.W. at 3½ p.m., S.W. at 7½ p.m., W.S.W. at 11 p.m.; W. at 12½ a.m. on 22nd, S.W. at 4½ a.m., W. at 8½ a.m.; moving through N. to N.N.E. at 8 a.m. on 23rd, became E. at 3 p.m.; moved through S. to S.W. at 4 a.m. on 24th, became W.S.W. at 9½ a.m., becoming W. at midnight.

E. J. LOWE.

MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH.—We understand that Mr. Bright, M.P., is now residing at the house of Ardachy, near Glenquoich, the property of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., who, we believe, has sent instructions to the effect that Mr. Bright should lack no convenience or recreation which that wild but interesting mountain region can afford.—*Inverness Courier*.

MR. THACKERAY IN EDINBURGH.—We understand that the Directors of the Philosophical Institution have secured for the public of Edinburgh the privilege of hearing the lectures on the "Four Georges," which Mr. Thackeray has delivered with so much success in America. Mr. Thackeray has just returned to Great Britain, and will, for the first time in this country, deliver these lectures here early in November next.—*Scotsman*.

EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER OF ART TREASURES.—At a meeting of the General Council of Subscribers to this undertaking, held in Manchester on Monday, the designs for the building by Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., were selected, and the contract for the building entrusted to them at their estimated price of £24,500. The building must be delivered to the committee on the 1st of January, 1857. John C. Deane, Esq., who held a similar appointment in the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, is the Commissioner engaged for the collection of the art treasures to be exhibited.

WELCOME TO LIEUT.-COLONEL WOOD.—The picturesque little village of Lyttleton, Middlesex, was on Monday last the scene of an animated reception to one of the Crimean heroes. Lieut.-Colonel David Wood, of the Horse Artillery, had that forenoon arrived in the City after having shared in the perils of the recent campaign, and as it was understood he was to proceed in the afternoon to the family seat (his father's residence in Middlesex), the villagers on the estate of Lyttleton, as well as many of the neighbours, resolved to give him an enthusiastic welcome. The roads leading from the Ashford station were in several places decorated with triumphal arches and banners with suitable devices. A large and graceful archway spanned the road within a few hundred yards of the gateway to the mansion of the lord of the manor, with the appropriate inscription, "Welcome Home." Amid a merry peal of the church bells the gallant Colonel passed along, heartily cheered by those assembled to welcome him. Colonel David Wood, who looked well, arrived in the Crimea in time to share the glories of Inkerman, where he had a narrow escape. He has two other brothers high in rank in her Majesty's service.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT TO WALLACE.—On Tuesday last a large and influential meeting was held at Stirling, on the site of the Abbey Craig, overlooking the scene of the battle of Stirling, to inaugurate the movement for a monument to the great Scottish hero and patriot, Sir William Wallace. The Earl of Elgin, the Provost of Edinburgh, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and a large committee was appointed, consisting of the Lords Lieutenant and Sheriffs of counties and the chief magistrates of the principal towns in Scotland, to take the requisite steps to obtain subscriptions.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.—The vigorous measures adopted by the directors have alarmed the turnouts, who, seeing that their places are being rapidly filled by other men, are crying loudly for arbitration, asserting that their case is misunderstood, and appealing to the shareholders and merchants in the town to help them.

FLIGHT OF A DEFALTER.—Another Lincolnshire solicitor (says the *Lincolnshire Times*)—a gentleman of considerable practice and influence in Horncastle—has "evaporated." His embarrassments are said to be extensive. These unfortunate events have given a great shock to the confidence felt in the legal profession of this county, several members of it in high positions having recently fled from the country, leaving many of their clients large sufferers.

TRANSFER OF LAND.—It appears by a recent return that during the last three years the gross number of conveyances of land registered in Ireland was 7072; of that number, in 2281 conveyances the consideration was under £500; in 362 the consideration was £500 and under £1000; in 3761 no consideration was mentioned; and in 191 the consideration was 5s., or 10s., or "for love and affection."

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—On Tuesday last a considerable number of persons attended at the late office of the Tipperary Bank, in the town of Tipperary, to receive the dividend of 2s. in the pound, which was paid to them by a person representing the official manager. Many farmers—depositors—who held receipts varying from £10 to £600, seemed quite elated at receiving, as a beginning, one-tenth of what they once imagined was lost to them for ever.

HANDBOOK TO THE INVERNESS AND NAIRN RAILWAY.—The authors (George and Peter Anderson) of the "Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland," one of the most valuable tourists' guides ever written, have again come forward with a work on the old subject. Like its celebrated predecessor, the little book before us is distinguished by its elegant style and graphic descriptions. All the regulations and advantages of the new company are clearly and concisely stated, and every place of historical moment or natural beauty receives artistic treatment. "The snoring of the 'iron horse,'" say the topographers, "is now being heard on our lone moors and pastoral solitudes; and when the communication by rail is opened up from one end of the kingdom to the other, and men can move rapidly from place to place as members of a thus truly united brotherhood, greatly-increased numbers will travel northward to enjoy our pure bracing air and magnificent scenery. A 'highland welcome' shall greet them all, and the interchange of kindly relations and enlightened social intercourse will leave no room for regret at the disappearance of the semi-barbarous state of things which has hitherto kept the 'North Country' in a state of isolation." At the end is an exceedingly useful appendix containing a list of all the places on the new line, besides a list of fares and particulars respecting omnibuses and hackney vehicles. The little work is altogether very interesting and a very instructive one, and combines within the compass of some fifty pages the statistical excellence of a "Bradshaw" with the gossip of a Murray's Handbook.

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—The annual marine regatta at this beautiful watering-place has, we hear, been appointed to take place on the 22nd of July next: the prizes given will amount in value to nearly £250, including a magnificent piece of plate, valued at 100 guineas, given by Sir Morion Peto, Bart., for a schooner match. The exertions of Captain Andrews have rendered this one of the most important of the coast regattas, and the influx of visitors at this season for the benefit of the sea-bathing is a token of the popular position Lowestoft holds among other places of a similar character, whilst the facilities afforded by the railway company for visiting it render it economical and easy of access.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.—After the mass celebrated in the chapel of the Palace of St. Cloud by Cardinal Patrizzi, on the 19th inst., the ceremony of presenting the Golden Rose took place. During the mass the rose was brought by the Master of the Ceremonies of the Emperor and placed on the altar. At the conclusion of the mass the Cardinal Legate took his place in a fauteuil in front of the altar, opposite their Majesties. Mgr. Monane Lavallette, one of the prelates in the suite of the Legate, read in a loud voice the pontifical brief, conferring on Cardinal Patrizzi the power to deliver the Golden Rose in place of the Holy Father. After the document had been read, the Empress was requested by the Master of the Ecclesiastical Ceremonies to approach the altar, and the Golden Rose was presented to her Majesty, while the Cardinal pronounced the Latin formula usual on such occasions. The Prince Imperial was present at the ceremony, and after its conclusion, when the Imperial party had withdrawn to the state apartments, the Legate presented the beautiful mosaic sent by the Pope to the Emperor, and the holy reliquary for the Prince Imperial.—*Moniteur*.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The man-of-war *Cressy*, 90, which is conveying Lord Wodehouse to St. Petersburg, arrived off Copenhagen on Monday last. His Lordship will disembark at Cronstadt.

The Prince Regent of the Grand Duchy of Baden arrived on Saturday morning at Calais, and was received on his landing by General de l'Esparbasse (Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor), the General commanding the 3rd military division, the Prefect of the Pas-de-Calais, the General commanding the department, and the principal civil and military authorities.

Prince Napoleon and suite, having paid Edinburgh a hurried visit, re-embarked on Saturday at Leith, on board the Imperial yacht *Reine Hortense*, and together with her consorts proceeded to the North Seas on a scientific mission.

The Prince Regent of Baden, accompanied by the persons in his suite, went from St. Cloud to Trionon last Sunday morning. About noon the Emperor and Empress, with the Grand Duchess of Baden, also drove over. About two o'clock the Emperor and the Prince Regent, mounted on horseback, and with the Empress and the Grand Duchess in a carriage, proceeded to view the park of Versailles and see the grand waterworks play.

The King of Oude, who has recently been dethroned by the East India Company, is expected to arrive in England by the Alexandria mail-boat *Indus*, due the beginning of July.

The King of Sweden has charged Prince Oscar, his son, to present to the Emperor for the Prince Imperial the insignia of the order of the Seraphim.

Amongst the marriage stipulations of Dona Amalia and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria is one to the effect that the wedding shall take place at Madrid; and another that the Princess shall not be followed into Bavaria by any Spanish lady—all her present attendants being destined to leave her at the frontier.

The Berlin papers say that "the Prince and Princess of Prussia will probably leave Berlin for London at the end of July, and remain there for a week; and it is thought that Queen Victoria will come to Berlin in September."

A bill is now before the French Council of State for making restitution to the Orleans family in the shape of a settlement of 200,000 francs a year on each of the Princesses, whether daughters or daughters-in-law of the late King.

The Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster have contributed each £10,000 towards the erection of new churches in London.

The Grand Duchess of Parma on attempting to leave the city was taken prisoner by the Austrian military authorities, and obliged to return to her capital. On offering some remonstrance she was told that, as the Government of Parma had called in Austrian troops, it was necessary that the Sovereign should remain to countenance their acts.

The drawing-room of Lord John Russell's residence at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, has been entered by thieves, who carried away a writing-case, workbox, gold seal and key, with some valuable papers.

There is no longer any talk of General La Marmora being sent on a mission to Paris and London. As the story now goes, General Dabovich, with all the prestige he has acquired at St. Petersburg and Berlin, is to be the Sardinian envoy.

The Pope has yielded to the urgent representations of Hanover, and formed the principality of Osnabruck into a separate bishopric. For a long time it has been an appendage of the bishopric of Hildesheim.

On Wednesday, the 9th of July, a grand festival will be held at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Oliveira, M.P., in the chair, in aid of the efforts of the Wine Duties Reduction Committee, of which that gentleman is the chairman.

M. Place, of the Société du Crédit Mobilier, was expected at Constantinople, with a view to the organisation of a bank. Preparations on an extensive scale were making for his reception, and a palace at Beykaders was on the point of being taken and furnished handsomely.

A despatch from Constantinople, of the 18th inst., mentions that the concession of the new bank has been awarded to the company of which Mr. Lazard is the director.

On Saturday last a floral fête and morning concert took place at Cremorne Gardens in aid of the funds of the Royal St. Ann's Society. The number of children at present in the institution at Brixton-hill is about 240, and there are 60 in the City Institution, making about 300 altogether.

Kissengen is unusually full for the season. Among the recent arrivals are Count Nesselrode and his niece, the Prince and Princess of Lichtenstein, Lady Le Poer Trench and family, and a number of distinguished names of all nations.

Cowes Castle, of which the late Marquis of Anglesey was Governor, is to be converted into a clubhouse for the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The reigning Prince of Monaco, Florestan I., died in Paris on the 20th inst. His successor is the Duke of Valentinois.

The wealthy Landgrave of Furstenburg, who possesses vast property in Bohemia, and a spacious mansion at the former place, has opened his library, consisting of 20,000 volumes, for the use of the public.

Fifteen of the principal pictures in the Manfrini Gallery, Venice, have been purchased by Mr. Alexander Barker. According to recent accounts from Venice, Mr. Barker was in treaty for an additional portion of the Manfrini Gallery.

The *Times* states that the announcement of the appointment of the Rev. R. C. Trench to the vacant see of Gloucester and Bristol was premature. No successor has as yet been found for the late Bishop.

In consequence of the breaking off of a marriage by which he expected to come into a very large fortune, Prince Dolgorouki will not visit Paris. General Strogoff, the Curator of the University of Moscow, is likely to be the new Russian Ambassador.

The death of Mr. Lennard induces Mr. Mechi to again announce to the electors of Maldon his determination to go to the poll at the next election, as a candidate for their suffrages.

Captain Chappell, R.N., has resigned his situation as secretary to the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company—a position which he has held from the first formation of the company, upwards of fifteen years.

The Cardinal Legate is occupied in paying his farewell visits preparatory to his departure from Paris, which will take place in a few days.

Captain Gambier, Governor of the Millbank Prison, has been appointed a director of convict prisons; and Captain Bramley, Deputy Governor of Millbank, has been appointed the Governor of that prison.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have determined that Dr. James Rae is entitled, on behalf of himself and companions in his expedition, to the reward of £10,000 for ascertaining the fate of the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin.

Count Orloff, on his return from the south of France, only remained in Paris a single night, and has again taken his departure, this time for Germany, by the Strasburg Railway.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Charles Saunders, the present Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, to the County Court Judgeship, vacant by the death of Mr. Willmore.

Count d'Escayrac de Lauture, who is about to head an expedition to discover the sources of the Nile, has left Paris for Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, and London, with the view of forming an international scientific commission to accompany him.

A steamer has been launched at Cowes which is intended to convey passengers to and from Constantinople, and ports in the Black Sea. Other steamers are to be built at the same place for a similar purpose.

The environs of Lugo, Forli, and Bologna are so much infested with robbers that it is dangerous to go a few miles out of the town in these provinces.

The trial of William Dove, for the murder of his wife by strychnine, at Leeds, is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 16th July.

Twelve boulevards are now in course of construction in Paris—the Boulevard de Sebastopol, the Boulevard from the Pont de l'Alma to Chailot, the Boulevard du Nord, that parallel to the Seine, on the left bank of the river, and seven boulevards starting from the Triumphal Arch at the top of the Champs Elysees.

Large numbers of labourers are daily arriving in Cork from the western counties, and proceeding to England to the hay harvest.

The Polish Cossacks, hitherto attached to the Anglo-Ottoman Contingent, are to form in future a separate corps, to be recruited from the Sultan's Christian subjects.

Carlisle Cathedral (which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have during the past three years been endeavouring to restore to its ancient splendour) was reopened for public worship on Sunday.

Snow fell in great abundance in Switzerland in the night of the 6th inst. The Elbwalp, in the mountains of Appenzell, was covered with a coating of considerable depth.

A large ship, called the *Moro Castle*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, has been found waterlogged and deserted off the Cork coast, and been brought into harbour by the pilots of Crookhaven.





THE ASCENT OF BALLOONS FROM THE ESPLANADE OF THE INVALIDES.

## BAPTISM OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

AMONG the entertainments provided for the working classes at the fête on Sunday, the flight of balloons showering bon-bons afforded most amusement. Three hundred balloons were let off in the Esplanade

in the course of the afternoon, and at about five a large balloon was sent up, from which bags of bon-bons were thrown down amongst the crowd. Everything passed over with great good humour, and the people seemed delighted with the amusements provided for them, favoured as they were by the fineness of the weather. The proceedings at the Barrière

du Trône were somewhat similar, excepting that there was no balloon ascent. At all the theatres gratuitous performances were given, each house performing its best and newest pieces. Immense audiences attended, and, as is usual with the French public when admitted without payment, the greatest order prevailed. The Boulevards and public pro-



SHOWER OF BON-BONS ON THE ESPLANADE OF THE INVALIDES.





THE IMPERIAL INFANT AND NURSE.

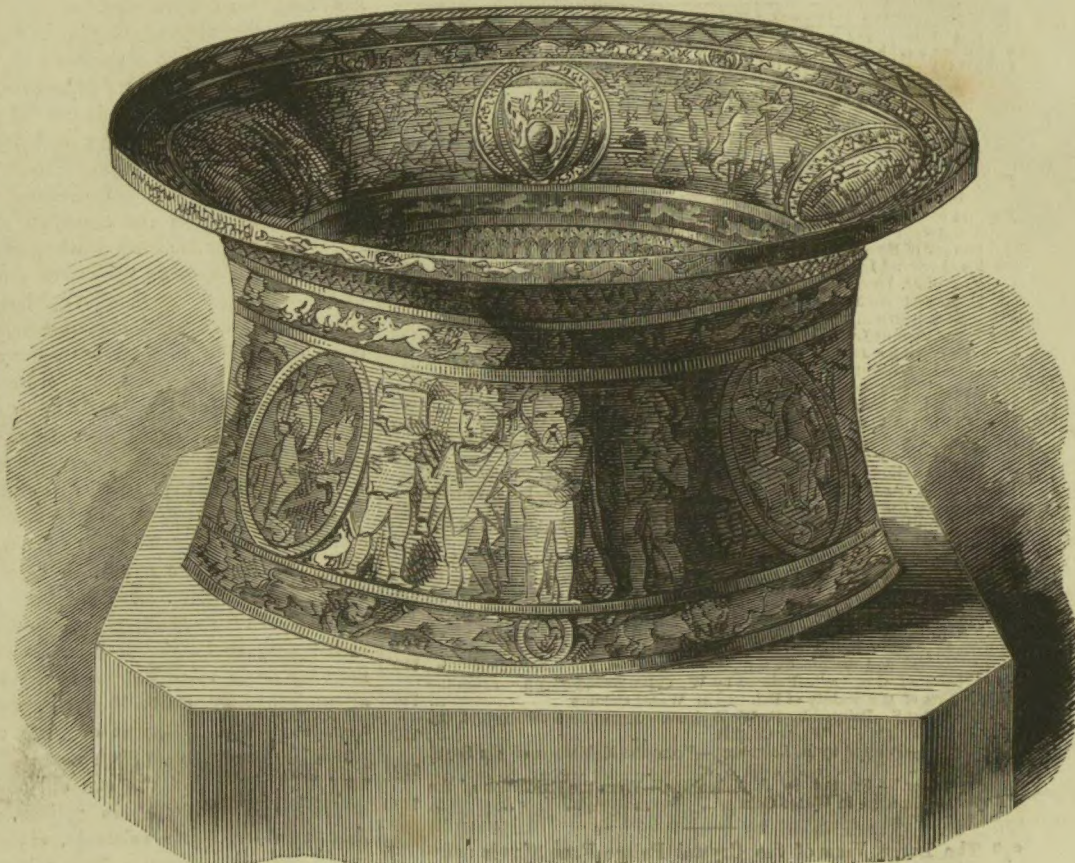
menades were crowded all day. Towards evening the crowd divided into two vast streams—one proceeding to the Place de la Concorde and the other to the Barrière du Trône, where two splendid *feux d'artifice* were to be simultaneously displayed. We may here add that the Prefect of the Seine has presented a bag of bon-bons to each of the 50,000 children attending the primary schools of Paris.

We have engraved the animated scene of the flight of the three hundred balloons and the fall of the shower of bon-bons.

We have engraved a whole length Portrait of the Nurse, "a magnificent-looking peasant woman, dressed in the picturesque costume which

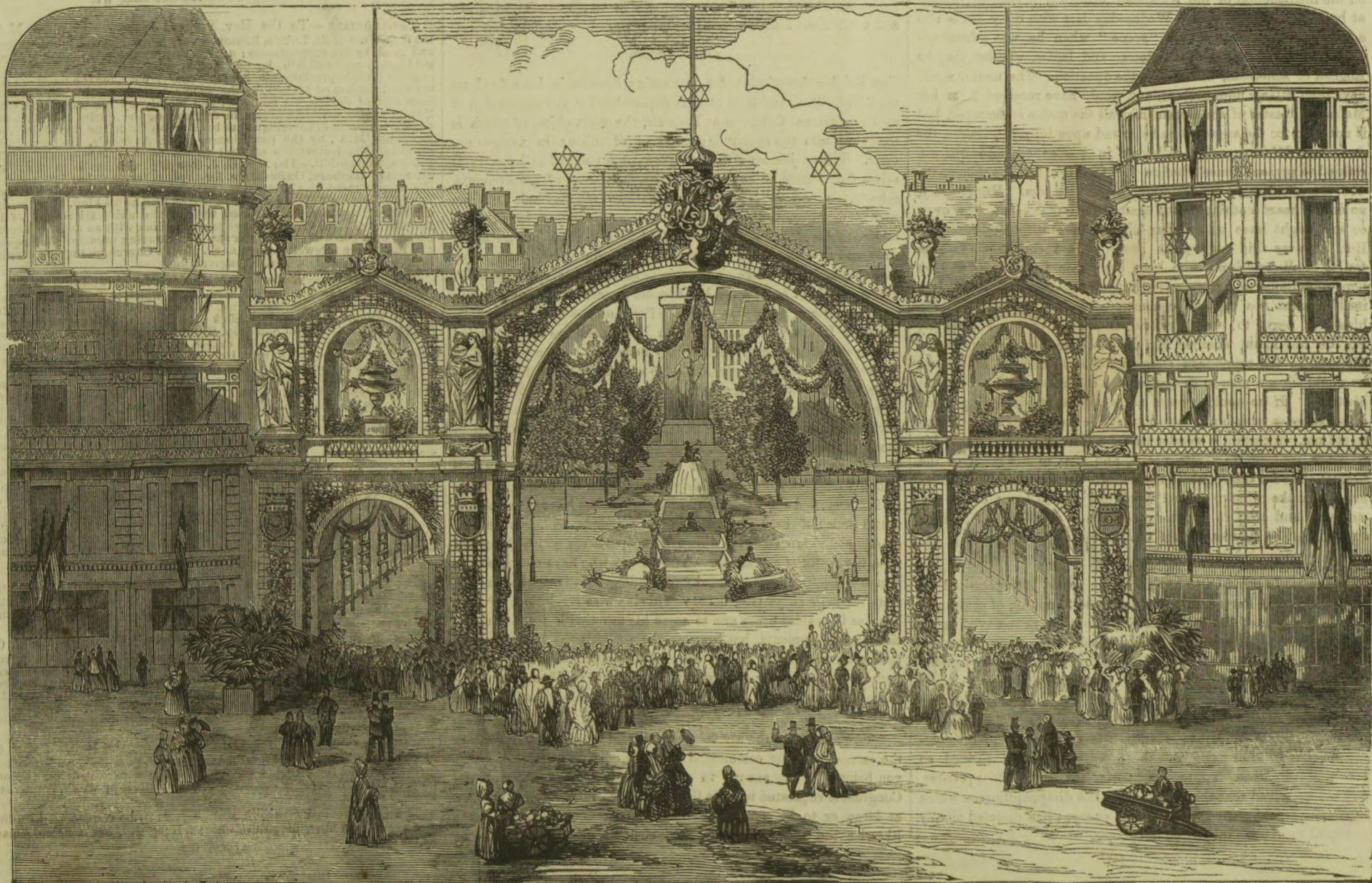
The ball given on Monday by the city of Paris to the Emperor and Empress, in honour of the baptism of the Prince Imperial, was of rare magnificence. Their Majesties arrived at about half-past ten from the Tuilleries, which they had reached about half an hour before from St. Cloud. The Imperial cortège consisted of eight close carriages, that conveying their Majesties being escorted by a party of the Cent Gardes in full uniform. A vast crowd filled the streets from the Palace to the Hôtel de Ville, and in the vicinity of the latter building the mass of human beings was so dense that movement was nearly impossible. The reason of the afflux towards that spot was, that the splendid illumination of

the Municipal Palace and of the simulated erection opposite threw out a light as bright as day, and enabled the spectators to distinguish perfectly the occupants of the several carriages. The Emperor and Empress were received at the bottom of the grand staircase by Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, and M. Delangle, President of the Municipal Commission, accompanied by the members of that body. The Imperial party then ascended to the Cour Louis XIV., the Emperor giving his arm to the Grand Duchess of Baden, and the Empress leaning on Prince Oscar of Sweden. Their Majesties then proceeded at once to the principal ball-room, the Grand Galerie des Fêtes, and took their places on chairs of state exactly opposite the Salle des Caryatides. The ball then commenced, the Emperor dancing with the Baroness Haussmann and the Empress with the Prefect, in order to mark fully their sense of the splendid entertainments given at the Hôtel de Ville. His Majesty also in the course of the evening waltzed with the Princess Mathilde. It was remarked that, on this occasion, the space in front of the Imperial seats was kept clear to a vast extent, in order to render the heat as little oppressive to the Empress as possible. Their Majesties afterwards went through the rooms, and, on arriving at the Prefect's apartments, partook of refreshments. Both seemed in high spirits, and conversed in an animated manner with a number of the high personages present. There were three ball-rooms opened on this grand occasion—that already mentioned, a second in the Salle du Trône, and a third in the large saloon over the Prefect's apartments. Buffets were disposed in every convenient part of



FONT OF ST. LOUIS, IN WHICH THE IMPERIAL INFANT WAS CHRISTENED.

the building, and on each a profusion of *dragées* were placed to show that the fête was a baptismal one. The masses of natural flowers arranged throughout the building were in such profusion as to excite astonishment; and during the night the beautiful cascades of the Salle St. Jean were as much an object of admiration as the wondrous arrangements of the Cour Louis XIV. One o'clock struck before the Imperial party thought of retiring; and when on their way to the carriage entrance they arrived at the uppermost landing of the staircase, they seemed again so struck with its manifold beauties that the Empress seated herself to enjoy the scene, and the other ladies following the example, an extempore *salon* was thus in a



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE VICTORIA-AVENUE, PLACE DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.



moment organised, the ladies being all seated, but the Emperor, Prince Oscar, and the other gentlemen standing. After about a quarter of an hour's delay the Empress rose, and the Emperor led the Grand Duchesses down the staircase, the Empress following with Prince Oscar. Before leaving, their Majesties expressed to Baron and Madame Haussmann their admiration of all the arrangements, and their high satisfaction at the splendour of the fête. Loud cheers arose from the guests as their Majesties proceeded to their carriage, and similar acclamations arose as they drove off. The front of the Hôtel de Ville was lit up at the moment of departure with Bengal lights, and the effect on the illuminated buildings was charming. Meanwhile dancing continued in the three ball-rooms with undiminished spirit, and many of the guests remained until nearly four in the morning.

The font of St. Louis is named after Louis IX., and is an interesting specimen of Saracenic art. In it were christened Louis XIII., XIV., XV., and XVI., the King of Rome (Napoleon II.), and the Duke of Bordeaux, now known as the Count of Chambord.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 29.—6th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.  
TUESDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690. The Nile, 1798.  
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Hungerford Market opened, 1833.  
THURSDAY, 3.—Jean Jacques Rousseau died, 1778.  
FRIDAY, 4.—Cambridge Term ends.  
SATURDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 10	11 45	—	0 15	0 45	1 10	1 40

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\*\* The Large View of the Crystal Palace Fountains is unavoidably deferred until next week.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

WHAT is the difference between a gentleman and a snob? Every gentleman and gentlewoman knows, and those who do not know indicate by the mere fact of their ignorance the place to be assigned to them. Under which class shall we rank the American who, on the introduction of the American Minister, presented himself at her Majesty's Levee on Wednesday last with dirty boots and a black necktie, and made a "scene" when he was refused admission? We know how gentlemen and ladies, whether they be English or American, will answer the question. The matter would have been utterly unimportant, and would have received from her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies all the notice it deserved, had it not been for the approbation bestowed upon it by Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, who, although in proper costume himself, refused to present himself before the Queen unless the personage with the offensive tie were admitted along with him. Her Majesty, no doubt, heard nothing of the matter until the Levee was over, or she might have waived her dignity to gratify her curiosity. But, however this might have been, we are confident that the feeling of all Americans who have ever been in Europe, and we hope of millions who have never crossed the Atlantic, will declare itself against the mistake committed by Mr. Dallas in making himself a party to such a ridiculous breach of good manners. We do not know whether Mr. Dallas ever gives a dinner, or whether, in the republican simplicity and severity of his tastes, he would allow a man in the guise of a coalheaver to sit down at his table. If he would, we are not surprised at his having made common cause with his countryman at Wednesday's Levee. If he would not, we certainly wonder that he should not have told his friend to conform to polite usage, and step to his hotel or the nearest shop for the requisite neckcloth. But perhaps Mr. Dallas hopes to make what is called "political capital" out of the occurrence, and turn it to future account in the States? Such capital must be cheap as dirt if that be the way to make it.

The mercantile community has for a long period been promised an improved law of Partnership, to permit the formation of companies on the principle of limited liability, without the necessity of going to Parliament for an act in each case, or asking the Crown, through the Board of Trade, for a charter of incorporation. Great benefits have been expected of such a measure, and great hopes excited that by it enterprise would be extended, and its advantages distributed more equally than now throughout society. The measures to realise these promises and expectations have, after two or three attempts, been carried so far that we can appreciate their probable consequences, and we are afraid that they will add to the disappointments which legislation has in many cases, latterly, except when directed simply to repeal bad laws inflicted on the people.

One of them, called the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, really permits limited liability, and after the debate in Committee on Tuesday, in the Lords, needs little more than the Royal assent to become a law. It consists of 117 clauses, and with its schedules fills no less than 54 pages, the whole being graciously intended to inform men of business how they may and must carry on their own affairs. When the voluminousness and complication of our laws is already universally complained of, and numerous projects have been entertained to condense and to codify them, to increase them by such an enormous statute on such a subject is in itself an offence against common sense. But the bill, when examined, turns out to be little better than a mockery. The public justly demanded, and will continue to demand, such an amendment of the law of partnership as will enable them to unite their means and their strength to carry on conjoint enterprises for their common advantage, while each one shall be enabled, by his own open declarations to his partners and the world, to limit his responsibility to any sum he pleases; whereas he can now, without subterfuge and dishonour, or without a special Act of Parliament, or being responsible to the extent of his whole property, engage in no such enterprise. For our commercial country, the present state of the law has long been considered scandalous, excluding honest and scrupulous men from sharing in the advantages of combined enterprise which the effects of the law limit to bold and unscrupulous adventurers able and permitted to borrow to any extent. The measure which pretends to amend this state of the law begins by excluding from its operations banking and insurance, though these are peculiarly appropriate for companies. They require a considerable capital and a numerous body of shareholders to secure success, but they are left under the operation of the law as it now exists. Another glaring anomaly is thus at once to be added to the statute book. Similar businesses are henceforth to be regulated by different laws. Having cut off banking and insurance from its supposed advantages, the measure permits any number of persons more than seven to form a company, with or without limited liability, by a memorandum of association, and complying with the requisitions of the Act in respect of registration. If they consist of more than twenty persons they cannot form a company unless registered, and unless they comply with all the provisions of this Act. By the mere statement of its extent the reader will at once be satisfied that these provisions must be minute, complicated, and difficult to understand; consequently the measure is more calculated to hinder than facilitate enterprise by the formation of companies with limited liability. As Lord Campbell said, it will not confer on the public the advantages they expect. The measure proceeds on the antiquated and now discredited notion that the Legislature must lay down rules for the business of individuals instead of allowing them to conduct their business in their own way, enforcing amongst them a fulfilment of their contracts, and the doing of justice to one another. Such a complicated law can now effect very little good; and the two old and enriched traders—one in banking and the other in politics, Lord Overstone and Lord Monteague—who have solemnly, elaborately, and verbosely protested against the measure, have evinced, without necessity, their continued but always disguised animosity to commercial freedom.

The other supplemental measure, called a Bill to Amend the Law of Partnership (No. 2), which was to have been committed in the House of Commons on Tuesday had the House not been counted out, enacts that no person making a loan to traders, and receiving as compensation a portion of their profits, no agent or servant employed by traders and remunerated by a share of the profits, and no annuitant, is to be considered a partner. So far as this bill narrows the comprehensive decisions of the common law, and excludes these cases from its definition of partnership, it is a useful measure, and shows that the law which needs such limitations and corrections must be sweepingly unjust.

The Belgian Association for Promoting Free-trade have fixed on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of next September for the convention of an International Congress at Brussels, the main object of which is to inquire into the economic conditions of labour in various nations. The projectors of this movement are pledged to keep themselves free "from all exterior influences, whether of governments, schools, or parties." Men of all nations are invited to bring with them "documents, such as laws, general regulations, customs, tariffs, tables of taxes, &c., cost of transport, price of raw materials, and of the same when manufactured—in short, every information which can make the inquiries of the Congress complete." The principle of association has become a marked and encouraging characteristic of the age in which we live, and the Exhibition of the works of Industry of all Nations in Hyde-park has been attended with permanent results incalculably beneficial to the progress of civilisation. There peoples, hitherto estranged by national prejudices, felt the warm and generous impulses of brotherhood; there nations were taught that friendly emulation in art and science offers brighter laurels to an elevated and elevating ambition than those gathered on the blood-stained fields of battle. Warlike France, in which the spirit of ancient chivalry was deeply and strongly implanted, has now fairly entered upon the career of peaceful industry, and the wisdom of her present rulers has recognised the useful policy of Free-trade. Belgium responds, and, as years roll on and sound knowledge is diffused, exclusiveness will be banished from the marts of commerce. The parties who have convened the Brussels meeting have selected two leading questions which are to form the main subjects of debate. This is a wise resolution, not only because it enables every one to store his mind with facts, illustrations, and arguments, but because, the propositions being specific, the best guarantee is taken that the discussion shall not become vague, discursive, or irrelevant, or merge itself into a mere verbal altercation. The questions to be considered are the following:—

"First, what are the artificial or natural obstacles opposed to the extension of the commercial relations of the country to which you belong?" In answer to this question, each member of the Congress is requested to state the facts which relate to his country at large or to his particular industrial or commercial pursuit; likewise the reasons, if any, why customs or other restrictions

should be maintained in countries with which his country has commercial relations.

The second question asks, "What are the practical means proposed, or to be proposed, in each country, to remove or diminish the obstacles which impede the extension of commercial relations with other nations?"

A complete answer to the first of these questions would fill a book if all the ramifications which legitimately grow out of it were investigated. We have not space to touch even on the leading points, but trust that the result of the conferences at Brussels will help Europe into the path of Free-trade.

The custom-houses stand in the way of complete free-trade under our existing system of finance, but they might remain, without detriment to commerce, if the system of finance were changed. This is a matter which the promoters of the Belgian Congress have overlooked, and yet it is fundamental. We would also submit to their serious attention the fact that money constitutes one half of every bargain, which every man knows who enters the market as a purchaser, though the fact is quite ignored in the popularly-accredited schools of political economy.

#### THE COURT.

Her Majesty held an investiture of the Order of the Bath on Saturday last at Buckingham Palace, when Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and a great many other officers, received honourable distinctions from the hands of the Sovereign, in acknowledgment of their valuable services during the late war.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the Chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Duchess of Kent and Prince Frederick William of Prussia also attended the service. His Royal Highness Prince Oscar, second surviving son of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, arrived at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, and had an audience of the Queen, introduced by the Earl of Clarendon. In the evening the Prince dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, rode on horseback in the morning, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Hon. Flora Macdonald, Baron Moltke, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. De Ros, attended. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert with their presence in the evening. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Viscount Sydney to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, his Lordship took the customary oaths before the Queen in Council. The Queen having also been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury to be Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire, the noble Earl likewise took the usual oaths. At the Court Mr. Crampton, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by the Earl of Clarendon.

On Wednesday the Queen held her last Levee for the present season. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Oscar of Sweden, Viscount Palmerston, and Admiral Lord (Sir E.) Lyons.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince with the Royal Princes at present on a visit to this Court, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with their company at a grand ball, given at Grosvenor House.

#### THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock, escorted by a party of the Life Guards. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Oscar of Sweden, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present, and were conducted to the Queen by the Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen and Prince Albert entered the Throne-room at two o'clock, accompanied by Prince Frederick William, Prince Oscar, and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Royal household. Her Majesty wore a train of pink satin, covered with English lace, and trimmed with bows of pink and white satin ribbon. The petticoat was white satin, covered with lace, and trimmed with white satin bows. The head-dress was composed of diamonds.

After the diplomatic circle had been introduced, a great variety of addresses of congratulation on the conclusion of a treaty of peace were presented to her Majesty by the Mayors and corporate officers of the principal towns in the kingdom. The general circle was very numerously attended.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—To the Rev. Richard Jewsbury Heafield, M.A., the first Vicar of St. Luke's, Bilston, a very handsome silk gown, cassock, and hood, by the congregation; a silver cup, by the lady members; and a gold pencil-case and pen, by the Sunday-school teachers and choir—to express their appreciation of his ten years' labour, for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people (the school, vicarage, and church, having been erected during his ministry, and mainly by his unwearied exertions); also of his faithfulness in discharging the duties of a Christian pastor.—A purse of sovereigns has been presented to the Rev. John Wm. Laughlin, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn, on his resigning the lectureship of that parish for the Incumbency of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill.—The Rev. G. J. Gowing, who has been one of the Curates of Banbury, Oxfordshire, for three years past has just received the appointment of Curate to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. His high ability as a preacher, as well as his kind, amiable, and conciliatory manner, have gained for him the universal respect of his parishioners, a few of whom have presented him with an address, accompanied by a purse of seventy pounds. Mr. Gowing preached an eloquent and impressive farewell sermon at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday evening last, to an unusually crowded congregation.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, to Christchurch, Marylebone; the Rev. J. H. Bond, to Romansleigh, near Southampton; the Rev. T. King, to Pincombe, near Bromyard; the Rev. J. Rumpf, to Pakefield, Suffolk; the Rev. G. D. Newbolt, to Knotting, with the Rectory of Souldrop, Bedfordshire; the Rev. F. W. Murray, to Leigh, Essex; the Rev. T. Prater, to Leighton-under-the-Wrekin, Wellington; Salop; the Rev. F. Hole, to Broad Hempston, near Totnes; the Rev. G. F. Whitaker, to Flordon, in Norfolk; the Rev. E. Carr, to Bonchurch, Isle of Wight; the Rev. M. J. Anderson, M.A., to Hockering, with Matteshall-Bergh, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. Awdry, to Kingston St. Michael, near Chippenham; the Rev. S. F. Cumberlege, to Woburn; the Rev. E. N. Pochin, to Sibley, Leicestershire; the Rev. E. Seymour, to Manacnan, Cornwall. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. B. Meredith, to Holy Trinity Church, Southampton; the Rev. J. Stephenson, to St. John's, Weymouth; the Rev. R. Fort, to Coopersale, near Epping; the Rev. J. Griffiths, to Llandeindno, Cardiganshire; the Rev. A. B. Hill, to St. Paul's, Tiverton.

**CONFIRMATION BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.**—The Bishop of London has appointed a confirmation to be held at the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields on the afternoon of Sunday, the 13th of July, at three o'clock, for those young persons who have been prevented from availing themselves of the confirmations held in London during the spring.

**BIBLES.**—In 1855-56 the sum of £9064 was paid in England for drawback on paper used in printing Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer books, and £1209 in Scotland. In 1854-55 £9958 was spent in England, and £2088 in Scotland.

**DINNER TO MR. R. G. HILL.**—A number of friends of Mr. R. G. Hill, for many years a medical practitioner in Lincoln, and well known in connection with the introduction of the non-restraint system into the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, entertained that gentleman at dinner at the Great Northern Hotel on Thursday evening week, as a mark of their esteem and respect on his leaving his native city, having recently relinquished the private establishment which he has conducted for a considerable time in Lincoln for a more extensive one in the vicinity of London.

An imposing festival took place at Spa on the 19th. It was to celebrate the inauguration of Peter the Great's bust, presented to the inhabitants by Prince Anatol Demidoff, in commemoration of the celebrated Czar's sojourn there in 1717. The bust is cast in bronze from Florence by Rauch, the talented Prussian sculptor.

The Cathedral of Grau, in Hungary, is to be consecrated on the 31st August, and Liszt, the pianist, who is a Hungarian, has composed a mass for the occasion.



## THE PROPOSED NEW SITE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, AND NEW DESTINIES OF TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

THE question of a new location for the National Gallery, and that of the future disposition of what Sir Robert Peel somewhat hyperbolically called "the finest site in Europe," are intimately connected, and demand the immediate attention of all Londoners who take the slightest degree of pride in their capital, or lay any pretensions to taste. With respect to the contemplated removal of the nation's pictures to some suburban spot in the neighbourhood of Old Brompton and Kensington, we object to it, if upon no other, upon this simple and practical ground, that it would, to a considerable extent, deprive the public of the useful enjoyment of the collection itself, which was the purpose with which it was formed. These gems of art are not intended for casual inspection by a few virtuosi, but to gratify the eye, solace the imagination, and educate the taste of the hardworking denizens of a crowded industrial metropolis; to promote amongst them, by force of example, a genius for design, in which confessedly our manufacturers stand so much in need. A central locality is an essential condition to the usefulness of an educational institution of this character, and this the National Gallery now has at Charing-cross—the very point where the extreme bounds of the City and of the West-end meet, and whence diverges the road to the Senate, the Law Courts, and the principal offices of Government. As an evidence of its claim to consideration as the centre of our metropolitan system we find that the new radius for cab fares is measured from it; and, upon the whole, we do not think it possible that any other spot could be selected attainable with greater facilities by an equal number of inhabitants of the metropolis and its suburbs than the one in question. But, if we carry the national pictures out of town to Old Brompton, we take them at once to that portion of the suburbs most distant from the great bulk of the industrial classes for whose use and behoof they were especially intended. The Gore House fields are six long miles from the Shoreditch station; a whole day would, therefore, have to be occupied in the journey 'o and fro, by those who would be adventurous enough to visit the national collection from the eastern districts of the metropolis. The preference set up against the present site on the score of London smoke is all nonsense, or, if it be of any validity, would apply equally to the Royal, noble, and other private collections in all parts of town. In truth, however, dryness of site is the principal consideration in the selection for a picture-gallery; and in this respect Charing-cross is at least equal to the fields in the neighbourhood of Old Brompton, the atmosphere of which is known to be more moist than that of any other district at the same radius round the metropolis.

What the influences are which have operated upon the Government to induce them to entertain this injudicious and unpopular measure we are not prepared to say. The minutes of correspondence between the Treasury and the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, published in the course of the past week, give very meagre information upon this point, and glosses over a subject which is certainly not unimportant, as to the manner in which the recommendation for it was arrived at by the Committees of the House of Commons, to whom the question was referred in 1853, and which has been erroneously stated in the third report of the Royal Commissioners. Two distinct resolutions were discussed in the Commons' Committee—one of which was as to the retention of the National Gallery on its present site, the other as to its removal to this particular locality in Old Brompton, the favourite project of an illustrious member of the Royal Commission. The first proposition was carried in the negative, that is against the present site, by a majority of ten votes to one—the late Mr. Baring Wall being in and constituting the minority; but the second proposition was only carried in the affirmative by six votes against five, that is a bare majority of one. Yet, in the face of these facts, the Report of the Royal Commissioners states that the decision in favour of the proposed site "was arrived at by a majority of ten votes to one, the late Mr. Baring Wall being the only dissentient;" and the advisers of an illustrious personage were so inconsiderate as to allow his Royal Highness to sign this report.

As for the negotiations between the Treasury and the Royal Commissioners, they are a juggle—a specimen of roundabout routine inexplicable to common understandings, though doubtless in strict accordance with the most recondite authorities in red-tapeism. It seems that the Royal Commissioners, having a surplus of public money from the Exhibition of 1851 of some £150,000, induced the Government to contribute £170,000 more, to enable them to purchase the Gore House estate, it being understood that they are to hold it under some conditions—not very clearly defined—subservient to public uses. In due course the Lords of the Treasury, having considered the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners for the removal of the National Gallery to their newly-purchased estate, at once agree to it, and then send a polite letter to the Royal Commissioners, requesting to be informed if they will grant sufficient land out of this Gore House estate for the purpose; to which the Royal Commissioners, through their secretary, Mr. Baring, graciously reply in the affirmative. The whole thing smacks of that most official but, to John Bull, most unpalatable ingredient, "jobbery," and every one wonders the Government should have lent themselves to it.

As to "the finest site in Europe," as soon as the national pictures are carried away it is to be the field for more jobbery of even a lower order than any that were announced for fruition on the Gore House estate. A new monster hotel company will in due course take possession of these desirable premises, on a long building lease; and Trafalgar-square will henceforth be infested with ticket-porters and touts, like a very Folkestone landing-place. It is yet time to avert these abominations; but to this end the public voice must pronounce itself firmly, unmistakably, and promptly.

**LIFE-BOATS FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.**—The Committee of the Royal National Life-boat Institution are appealing to the inhabitants of this metropolis in furtherance of an object which we believe has strong and peculiar claims on their sympathy and support. That object is, the providing their own port, the great centre of the world's commerce, with means for rescuing from death those who may be shipwrecked on their approach to it. The chief of the dangers to which our vast foreign trade is exposed in making the port of London are the Goodwin Sands, those fatal shoals which, lying in the great highway of trade, near the entrance of the Thames, have for ages been the dread of the mariner, and which have swallowed up more of the nation's wealth, and destroyed more human lives, than any other of the many dangerous reefs and shoals of our coasts. The Life-boats of the Institution being now brought to a state of great perfection, and an efficient system being established for their management, the Committee believe that, with the generous pecuniary aid of the inhabitants of London, and the co-operation of the skilful and hardy boatmen of Deal, they may be enabled to found an establishment for rescuing lives from shipwreck on the Goodwin Sands, which shall be of that efficient and ample character which will be worthy of this great city, standing as it does at the head of commerce, civilisation, human progress, and philanthropy. It is proposed, for the present, to station one large Life-boat on Walmer beach, at the south end of Deal, which—including the expense of transporting, carriage, a suitable boat-house, and a perfect equipment of suitable gear—will cost about £400. Should the response to this appeal enable the Committee to do so, a second large boat may also be placed on the north end of Deal beach. The National Life-boat Institution has, since its foundation in 1824, been largely indebted to the inhabitants of London for their liberal support towards its general objects. The Committee however now, for the first time, solicit their aid to the especial supply of the means for saving lives from shipwreck off their own port, and they do so with every confidence that their appeal will be generously responded to.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The anniversary dinner of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, took place on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of Lord Ashburton. The toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce"—was proposed in an eloquent address by the noble chairman, who descended at length on the advantages of affording a sound practical education to the artisan, manufacturer, and tradesman, with the view of fitting them suitably, not only for their ordinary stations in life, but also for promoting their social happiness and advancing our general mercantile prosperity. Dr. Booth, in responding, intimated that the society was never in a better position, either as regards members or pecuniary resources; while its progress was amply demonstrated by the success which had attended the examinations recently instituted; persons in humble walks of life—the draper's shopman, the merchant's clerk, and the schoolmaster's assistant—having competed and exhibited the satisfactory results of a diffusion of knowledge. The other speeches comprised those of Mr. Ewart, Mr. Gassiot, Colonel Sykes, Sir C. Fox, &c., all of whom bore testimony to the benefits conferred by the society, and the useful influence it exercised. The company separated early in the evening.

**KNOWLEDGE OF COMMON THINGS.**—Miss Burdett Coutts is very laudably labouring to diffuse a knowledge of what are called "common things" (but not the less important for being common) among schoolmistresses and female pupil teachers. On Saturday week Miss Coutts visited the Whitlands Training Institution for Schoolmistresses at Chelsea (in connection with the National Society), to award and distribute the prizes for common things which she had offered for competition. After addressing the pupils in a kindly and sensible speech, a copy of the Archbishop of Canterbury's "Commentary on the New Testament" was delivered to each of the successful candidates among the schoolmistresses. To each of the successful candidates among the pupils at Whitlands another religious work was presented, and as each candidate advanced from the rank to receive her prize Miss Coutts called attention to those points in her written exercise which had secured it for her. The proceedings closed with tea-drinking, Miss Burdett Coutts not only assisting at but partaking of the refreshments. In a private letter of Miss Coutts, that lady states that she has been most anxious to impress upon this effort to promote industrial training a "feminine and domestic" character.

**CHURCH EXTENSION IN LONDON.**—An annual general meeting of the London Diocesan Church Building Society was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday last, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. His Grace, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the successful exertions of the Bishop of the diocese to erect churches in Bethnal-green and other parts of the metropolis. He expressed a hope that his Lordship's good example would incite others who had the means to exert themselves in the same good work. The report was adopted, and the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Earl Powis, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., the Rev. Thomas Dale, the Rev. R. Burgess, and other gentlemen, in support of resolutions setting forth the claims of the society, and urging the necessity of new churches in the densely-populated districts of the metropolis.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—In the week that ended on Saturday last the number of deaths registered was 963. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55 the average number was 950, which for comparison with the deaths of last week, that occurred in an increased population, should be raised by a tenth part, in which case it becomes 1045. It appears that the deaths in the present return are less by 82 than the number obtained by calculation. Last week the births of 812 boys and 753 girls, in all 1570 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1441.

**ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.**—On Tuesday last, at a Common Hall of the Livery of London, John Joseph Mechi, Esq., of Tiptree Hall, and Frederick Keats, Esq. (of the firm of Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly), were unanimously elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. Mr. Mechi, returning thanks, said he had lived thirty-eight years in the fine old city of London. During his year of office he would do all in his power to uphold the dignity and hospitality of the office. Mr. Frederick Keats also thanked the Livery.

**CALEDONIAN BALL.**—On Friday week the annual grand Caledonian ball, for the benefit of the Scottish charities, was held at Willis's Rooms, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, and conducted by upwards of forty ladies patronesses, of distinguished rank, connected with Scotland. The company exceeded one thousand, and the evening was remarked to be one that has never, on a like occasion, been surpassed, both in the select nature of the visitors and in the splendour of the dresses, which comprised many fancy and Court costumes, amidst a large number of military and naval uniforms; among whom we noticed General Sir W. Williams of Kars. Several fancy quadrilles were formed under the arrangement of the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Anne Mackenzie, Lady Elizabeth Pringle, and Lady Aveland; also Lady Kenyon's far-famed Quadrille of "All Nations," which was danced by nearly the same couples at the late Musical Academy Ball at Hanover-square Rooms, in presence of her Majesty. The music was conducted by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who brought his band from Edinburgh; and the style in which the reels were played was much approved by connoisseurs of Scottish dance music, so rarely to be obtained in perfection in London. Mr. Skinner, the celebrated dancing-master from Strathdon, took part in the orchestra, and by the request of the company, at a late period of the ball, when space was obtainable, he performed his famous Lomach Highland fling and the "Gillie Gallum," which were much applauded. Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, as usual the honorary treasurer of the ball, acted as manager and master of the ceremonies, and the successful arrangements made by him have resulted in a large addition to the funds of the admirable institutions in which he takes so much interest. The children of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, both girls and boys, many of them orphans of Crimean Highland soldiers, were paraded round the ball-room, preceded by their pipes and juvenile band.

**WEIGHHOUSE CHAPEL.**—The Rev. Thomas Binney preached on Sunday evening the last of a series of sermons on the Life and History of Joseph, a series which have occupied him, with two or three exceptions, since the commencement of the year; and at the conclusion he made a most effective appeal, chiefly to the young men in his congregation, in favour of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, an institution belonging to a class largely represented in his congregation. The eminent preacher took occasion to mark his high approval of the rule regulating the dress of the children, which is neat and good, while every appearance of charity is carefully avoided. He also signified his approval of the rule limiting the benefits to the children of those who had been subscribers—a limitation which was calculated, he thought, to encourage providence and forethought. The appeal on behalf of the schools was most liberally responded to.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE annual regimental dinner of the 1st (or Grenadier) Guards' Club is postponed from to-day (the 28th of June) to Thursday, the 3rd of July.**

**ON Saturday last the Mayflower, Carnation, Insolent, and Plover gun-boats were ordered to reit for immediate service.**

**THE Melbourne arrived off Woolwich on Saturday last, to unship the remainder of her ordnance stores, which consist of 9113 Russian shot.**

**THE Mars, 80 guns, new screw steam-ship, is ordered to be ready to be put out of dock by the 1st of July next; and Captain Hall, late of the Hecla, is reported to be under orders to commission her.**

**THE following vessels passed the Bosphorus, on passage to England, on the 19th and 20th instant:—Transit, with the 41st Regiment, and six companies of the 49th Regiment; Orinoco, with 2nd Dragoons (376 men), 11th Hussars (93 men), 1st Dragoon Guards (16 men).**

**ABOUT 200 of the 39th Regiment arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last from the Crimea, and were placed on board the Britannia military depot ship, preparatory to being sent to Ireland to join the depot, which is at Limerick.**

**UPWARDS of 250 candidates have passed the required examination at Sandhurst College, and are now waiting for commissions in the Army; a great number are also to be provided for who obtained the necessary number of volunteers from the Militia to the Line to entitle them to commissions.**

**THE Germania, from Cork to Weymouth, with the 1st Devon Militia on board, after remaining off the Land's End in a thick fog for twenty consecutive hours, ignorant of her exact position, suddenly on the afternoon of the 18th, found herself on the rocks at Senning's Cove, Land's End, and was in imminent danger of being lost, with her freight of 600 persons, but the captain's admirable presence of mind, aided by some Cornish fishermen, succeeded in getting the ship safely off. The regiment were all on deck, but the officers were on the instant at their posts, and owing to their control not a man moved, and not a voice was heard save those of the captain, the look-out, and the pilot fisherman.**

**A HANDSOME silver cup has lately been presented by the officers of the Chatham Division Royal Marines Light Infantry to George Coney, late Rifle Major, as a testimonial of their esteem, after a servitude of fifty-five years, forty-two of which he was a Sergeant, and Rifle Major. He has received a medal for meritorious service. The cup is engraved with the crest of the corps (or Queen's crest) and badge (globe, surrounded with laurels).**

## INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE—THEIR CAUSE AND CURE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

AS I consider the Address to the French House of Representatives, "Exposé des Motifs," for passing a bill to appropriate ten millions of francs "to repair disasters" almost an invitation to men of practical knowledge to contribute the results of their experience for the benefit of their suffering neighbours, and as my position and circumstances do not permit me to contribute in the ordinary way, as I could wish, I have thought that a practical project for placing those hitherto unfortunate districts, with the assistance of Providence, for ever out of the reach of danger might be a contribution more acceptable than any pecuniary consideration; and as such I crave the insertion of it in your Journal, which I am led to believe widely circulates amongst our noble allies at the other side of St. George's Channel.

It is clear from the wording of the Address that something more is contemplated than a mere "repair of disasters" or "an accumulation of works which have become impotent," such as mere dams and embankments. The Address continues:—"Could not this be effected by a series of floodgates, properly arranged? \* \* \* And thus prevent, by means of works constructed with care, the return of those sudden and irresistible irruptions of water which periodically ravage our territory? These questions are difficult, but the moment for testing them appears to have arrived."

It is with a view to reply in some measure to those questions, and that the precious moment and opportunity may not be lost, that through your columns so humble an individual addresses the great French nation, and those more particularly who, so wisely guard its rights, direct its councils, and fly with zealous affection to mitigate its calamities. It has been observed by a great moralist, that there is no man so humble, if he be rightly disposed, but that at some time he may render an essential service; and that there is no man so great but that at some time he may stand in need of it.

If the present opportunity be lost, by not adopting the most perfect means the skill of man can effect, another opportunity like it cannot be expected to offer, until uncontrolled nature may again run reckless, sweep away embankments, that then in their turn may become futile, and render those pastoral and peaceful regions once more the scene of ruin, lamentation, and despair. Now is the time, before reparation is commenced, to effect the most perfect arrangements.

It has been stated, that the banks of those rivers, or some of them, were formerly thickly wooded, and that while the trees stood, or upheld the waters (in a measure), allowing them time to run off, the roots upheld the banks from being carried away. Those trees cannot be reproduced, under present circumstances, in any reasonable time to a state of efficiency, even if it were the wisest mode of proceeding; but it will be found that there are other causes from which to expect the mischief, as I have experienced.

In the comparatively natural state of any country or district covered with heath, pasture, waste, bent grass, or copse-wood, the falling rain will be absorbed and retained to such an extent, that only the excess of moisture beyond what they can retain and dispose of, aided by evaporation, can be said to trickle, as it were, off into the great arteries of the country; but remove these absorbents, and we lose their powers, and that of evaporation at the same time, and in the then exposed non-receiving clay, surface-dykes become brooks, brooks rivers, and rivers torrents, as we lament to have recorded.

Floodgates, if erected, would be found treacherous, even if efficient, and difficult to be upheld, and the dams necessary to be combined with them still more so. No precaution but allowing the stream to swell to an almost unlimited extent with impunity would preserve the gates from being "blown out" or carried away. But if we can contrive that the stream may extend largely with impunity, we can dispense with the floodgates and dams, and substitute for them self-acting and controllable sluices that the humblest mechanic may fix or repair, with simply directing cills that it may be next to impossible for the river to remove. The question will then arise, where is the waste water or exuberance in floods to go? Exactly where nature would have held it had not her provisions been altered by the progress of civilisation. Main water-courses could be laid off at every favourable position, descending not more than one yard in one thousand feet, and with a directing cill, obliquely or in horse-shoe form, across the river, to supply the district to be irrigated.

There is no country, at the time of the worst inundation, when the surface is dried up and for the moment impervious to rain, that would not be benefited by irrigation. The crops of hay would be trebled, and the French agriculturist must judge how many of his crops might be assisted by a seasonable supply of moisture, allowed to trickle from the catch-drains through the roots in dry summers.

But those main drains, or conduits, leading the excess of supply to catch-water or platform irrigation drains, would not only effect this positive good, but would additionally relieve the main arteries or rivers, by intercepting a vast deal of the rain fall in its now ruinous and precipitate route to those rivers.

Now a word on the rivers themselves. The old, too-often perpendicular, or undermined margin must be exploded, with its tortuous course, and tottering embankment on top.

I subjoin a diagram at foot of this paper to show how this may be done; and although a painful sacrifice of surface, for a season, would have to be made to effect it, had not the floods ravaged the banks as they have done, I conceive now that, with a sensible people and their present ruler, little difficulty need be apprehended when the gain in the end can be made obvious, and the security from danger daily more permanent.

The diagram shows a river, the ordinary channel of which is supposed to be one hundred feet wide, ten feet deep in the middle, and the surface at such time twenty feet below the level of the land.

The banks, it will be seen, are proposed to be at once cut back fifty feet—that is to give a retreat equal to 2½ to 1. This retreat to be continued over and above the level of the banks—say ten to fifteen feet, as circumstances may require, with the stuff from the cutting-back; a flat or path on top of ten feet in breadth is then to be formed, but rather full in the middle; and the other side is to fall to the surface of the land at an inclination of 1½ to 1 as shown in the diagram. A berm or offset is there to be left, and the 1½ to 1 is then to be continued to a depth of three to four feet below the level of the land, where a back-drain is to be formed as shown.

The whole of the embankment, from the lowest-water edge of the river, over the summit and down to the back-drain, should be planted with Florin grass, which takes a most tenacious hold of the soil, is nearly impossible to eradicate, will bear any quantity of moisture or abuse, and it has been known to produce from eight to ten tons to the British acre of most excellent hay.

At favourable times, as it can be cut twice in a season, this grass could be mowed and instantly gathered from the river slopes to the top and rear of the embankment for safety, and it would be found to produce a valuable addition in the wintering of cattle, for which there appears to be such a growing taste in the French nation.

Trees could be introduced at each side of the back drain some few yards asunder, and while forming a screen and shade they would be a preservative of the banks not only by their roots, but from the effects in dry summers of insufficient moisture.

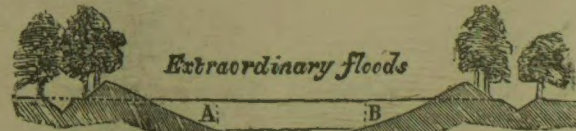
It will be observed that the cutting by the diagram would afford more stuff or spoil than the embankments to be raised would require, which it is right they should do that the surplus might be applied to the reparation of the damages effected by the late inundations, and to allow for deficiencies where, from the same cause, there may be almost nothing to cut.

Lastly, on the capacity of the river-form shown in the Diagram to meet any possible augmentation of water, after the relief I have alluded to, by the irrigation conduits. It will be found that the sectional area of the ordinary stream, 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep (in the middle only), would be about 800 feet; the rise of water to the level of the land giving an additional sectional area of 3000 feet; the capacity for discharge would then be on that rise just six times its original extent, independently of the relief obtained by the greater rapidity, or piling up of the larger volume of water, as water is known to run freer and faster over water than over anything else whatever. But should the flood exceed the height of the land and reach the summit of our only ten feet, and perfectly sufficient, embankment, the sectional area of the river course would then be increased to ten times its original contents, which, with the increased volume, the conduits, and other appliances available, might be taken as capable of passing upwards of twenty times the water in or in any seasons flowing in the river; and this without the waste of one acre of land, but rather a considerable gain to the occupiers throughout.

I am, Sir,

A BRITISH ENGINEER.

23rd June, 1856.



Low grounds on tidal rivers must not only be protected, but they must be relieved by sluices from their own superabundance of water. A perfectly sensitive and time-enduring sluice I have effected by placing the door at an angle of ten degrees from the perpendicular, with strap-hinges of T cast iron sufficiently weighty to render the sluice-door heavier than the water it would displace; the knuckle or joint of those hinges not to be at the top of the door, as usual, but about half its height higher. It would then be on the principle of the flute-key, and the whole orifice it would close be available whenever raised in the least.





THE INUNDATIONS AT LYONS.—DRAWN BY GUSTAVE DORE.—(SEE PAGE 698.)



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

This being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the Crown, the House of Lords did not sit.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

**FOSCHINI, THE ASSASSIN.**—Mr. BOWYER remarked that the Italian, Foschini, who had lately stabbed a compatriot in London, had hitherto evaded research. He inquired whether any means had been taken to secure his apprehension?—Sir G. GREY described the efforts that were making to capture the criminal, of whom a description had been forwarded to all the outposts, and to every country where by the existing treaties offenders against the English criminal law would be arrested and given up. There were, he said, good grounds to believe that the culprit in question, whom his fellow-refugees were supposed to have kept concealed in this country, would even yet be brought to trial for his offence.

**THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS.**—In reply to Mr. Baring, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the march of the Guards' battalions through London, on their return from the Crimea, would be so timed and arranged as to afford all the inhabitants of the metropolis an opportunity of witnessing their transit. After traversing London, the Guards would muster for inspection in Hyde-park.

**OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.**—On the motion that the House on rising should adjourn to Monday, Mr. GLADSTONE inquired when the answer of the British Government to the recent despatch of Mr. Marcy, with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton from Washington would be laid before the House?—Lord PALMERSTON explained the reasons which rendered it, in his opinion, still inexpedient to enter upon any formal discussion of the question, but promised to lay the papers before the House on some early day in the ensuing week.—Sir J. PAKINGTON confessed to feelings of deep shame and anxiety at the present state of our relations with the United States. Judging from the papers already in the possession of the House he had arrived at the conclusion that the discredit result had chiefly arisen from the mistaken policy pursued by her Majesty's Ministers, who had both irritated and deceived the United States' Government. He hoped that the discussion would not be long postponed.—Sir G. GREY remonstrated against any attempt to prejudge the question.—Mr. MOORE intimated his readiness to proceed with his motion on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton at the earliest opportunity.—The subject then dropped, and the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

**UNIVERSITY REFORM.**—The Cambridge University Bill was considered as amended in the Committee. Some new clauses and further amendments were proposed, and led to considerable discussion. Among others, Mr. HEYWOOD moved the addition of a clause providing that "it shall not be lawful either for the University or any of the colleges, or for the commissioners, to introduce any new religious test or qualification relating to any university or college office or emolument into any statute of such university or of any such colleges." This motion was carried to a division, and adopted by a majority of 151 to 109—42. Another amendment, likewise moved by Mr. HEYWOOD, removed the restriction which now prevented a Dissenter from taking the degree of M.A., and thus acquiring a vote among the governing body of the University, was also carried, after discussion, by a majority of 84 to 60—24. The bill was ultimately reported with its amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.—After some discussion the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

The second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill was moved by Lord LYNCHURST, who briefly adverted to the historical events which had rendered the oath unmeaning, obsolete, and even absurd. He valued the present measure, however, chiefly as a medium for removing the legislative obstacles which now prevented a Jew, if elected, from taking his seat in Parliament. After describing the nature and the result of former attempts in the same direction, Lord Lynchurst defended the principles on which the bill was founded, and justified the object it was calculated to secure.

Earl STANHOPE moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. Among all divisions of the Christian community there was a bond of union whose presence and strength should on all occasions be recognised. With the Jew there was no such communion, and it would be impossible to admit a member of that persuasion without throwing open the door of Parliament to Mahometans and Pagans indiscriminately.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE supported the bill, maintaining that religious distinctions formed no reasonable cause for the denial of political rights.

Lord RAVENSWORTH entreated their Lordships, by accepting the bill, to close the long-pending conflict which had existed between the constituencies and the House of Commons, or between one House and the other.

Lord DUNGANNON feared that the nation would forfeit the favour of Providence if by a national act it abjured its Christian character.

The Earl of ST. GERMAN supported the bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE insisted upon the right of the Jews, who contributed to the burthens and performed all required functions of the State, to enjoy also every political privilege. The apprehended danger or disparagement to the national Christianity he regarded as utterly visionary.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading:—

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Mr. C. FORTESCUE brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, and which was so framed as to reverse the resolution adopted on the previous Tuesday on the motion of Mr. Walpole, with respect to the system of national education in Ireland. The resolution affirmed by the late vote would, he argued, vitiate this principle, linking with the national system a series of schools in which denominational teaching was made compulsory, and he called upon the House to remove this source of doubt and peril in the progress of an institution which had hitherto worked so beneficially to the Irish community.

Mr. KIRK, in seconding the motion, cited many arguments and authorities to prove the danger attending any attempt at inculcating religious knowledge by compulsory methods.

Mr. WALPOLE saw nothing in his own proposition inconsistent with the tenour of the resolution now before the House; and, after a minute examination of the terms and effect both of the address voted in the previous debate and the present motion, arrived at the conclusion that the two were perfectly reconcilable, and might stand together. He consented, therefore, to accept the resolution, leaving to the National Board the duty of framing regulations to adapt the principles it enunciated with the changes prescribed in the address already adopted.

Mr. LABOUCHERE accepted Mr. Walpole's assurance that he had no intention to overstep the system of national education in Ireland, but contended that his motion would practically have that effect.

Mr. CAIRNS accused the Ministry of a want of candour and courage in proposing an indirect resolution instead of boldly challenging the House to rescind its previous vote. He proceeded to describe and analyse, in ample detail, the mode in which the national system of education was now worked in Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL consented to adopt the resolution now presented, though justifying that it had offered a more direct negative to the previous address.

Mr. NAPIER defended the Church schools, denying that the instruction imparted therein partook of a sectarian character, and asserting their right to a share in the national provision for educational purposes. To concede this right could not, he argued, disturb the operation of the existing system.

Mr. HORSMAN maintained that the principles embodied in the former address were directly antagonistic to those on which the national system of education was founded, and emanated from a party who had always evinced a fierce hostility against that system.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN supported the resolution, considering it directly antagonistic to the address adopted a few days before by a chance majority. Mr. GREGAN regretted that the resolution had not been met by a direct negative, instead of a questionable acceptance, from the supporters of the former address.

Mr. HAMILTON defended the Irish Church Education Society.

Lord BERNARD moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON remonstrated against the postponement of a decision on a question which had, he thought, been sufficiently discussed.

Mr. I. BUTT believed that the resolution was both by intention and tenour a direct reversal of the address. The attempt to reconcile the two, made by Mr. Walpole, required that their meaning should be interpreted in a non-natural sense.

On a division the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 331 to 50—281.

Another motion for adjourning the House was made by Mr. VANCE.

After a brief conversation relative to the propriety of protracting the discussion, Lord PALMERSTON again remonstrated against delay in arriving at a determination of the question. The sense in which the Government accepted the resolution was, he said, as conveying a pledge that no change should be admitted in the present system of national education in Ireland.

After a short discussion the resolution was put and carried without opposition.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord LYNCHURST laid on the table the report of the Select Committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial Bill, and gave notice that on Thursday next he should move that the report be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Joint-Stock Companies Bill passed through Committee, after some opposition from Lords Overstone and Montagu.

The Earl of DERRY moved the second reading of his Oath of Abjuration Bill, which is limited to the amendment of the existing statute so far as regards the abjuration of the descendants of the Pretender.

Lord CAMPBELL regretted that the bill, instead of amending the existing law, did not repeal it altogether, as it was a disgrace to the statute-book.

After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The morning sitting was occupied entirely by private business—viz., the third reading of the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, which, in spite of the warm and strenuous opposition of Sir J. Hogg, who moved the rejection of the bill, was carried by a large majority, and the bill passed. When the House assembled for the evening sitting it was counted out.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## MAYNOOTH GRANT BILL.

The second reading of the Maynooth Grant Bill was moved by Mr. SPOONER, who described the practical effect of the measure. The principle it was designed to carry out was, he said, that of severing the connection between the State and the Roman Catholic College, and to put an end to what he regarded as the commission of a national sin.

The motion was supported by Sir H. VERNER and Mr. J. M'GREGOR. Mr. H. HERBERT moved, as an amendment, that the second reading of the bill should be deferred for six months.

Mr. NAPIER, in defence of the bill, argued at much length that the grant to Maynooth had proved a blunder as a provision for educational purposes, and was a crime when viewed as a religious endowment.

Mr. MAGUIRE vindicated the rights and asserted the moral and social equality of the Roman Catholic as compared with the Protestant members of the community.

Mr. DRUMMOND approved of the motion upon abstract grounds, partly because it tended to sever the union between Church and State, from which, as he believed, the Church was always a heavy loser, and partly as conveying a protest against the domination of the priesthood. In its practical bearings, as directed against Maynooth College, he opposed the bill, which he considered to be framed upon a mistaken view, and to involve, moreover, a clear breach of the national faith.

Mr. NEWDEGATE observed that the House had recently passed a resolution against religious proselytism in educational establishments, and was, therefore, bound in consistency to withdraw the grant to Maynooth.

Mr. BLAND and Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the bill, from the apprehension that its consequences would prove injurious to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.

Mr. BOWYER defended the system of instruction practised at Maynooth.

Mr. HORSMAN, speaking for the Government, declared that they still held themselves bound, as heretofore, to maintain the grant to Maynooth as a matter of policy, good faith, and justice.

After a few words from Captain BELLEV and Colonel VERNER, Mr. SPOONER replied, and the House divided—For the amendment, 168; against it, 174—6.

The following question, "that the bill be read a second time," was then put from the chair, but opposed by Mr. BOWYER, who moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. SPOONER remonstrated against this procrastination.

Mr. H. HERBERT, however, insisted upon the propriety of further discussion, and, amidst the laughter and cheers of the House, protracted his remarks on this point until a quarter to six o'clock, when the SPEAKER declared the debate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Grand Jurors Bill—the object of which was to alter the law in respect to the swearing of witnesses in criminal cases, by empowering the foreman of the Grand Jury to administer the oath to the witnesses in the Grand Jury room—was, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, read a second time.

The Annuities Redemption Bill and the Transfer of Works (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.

Several other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat at twelve o'clock.

**POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.**—Mr. WILSON, in reply to Sir J. PAKINGTON, said that the Government, with the concurrence of the Colonial representatives, had accepted an offer for the postal service between this country and Australia from Southampton, via Suez, the Red Sea, Point de Galle, and Cape Lewin, to Melbourne. The vessels to be employed, which had been recently built, were of not less than 2200 tons burden and 500-horse power, and the communication was to be effected in fifty days, with a penalty of £50, increasing £50 per day, if that period were exceeded. The first vessel would depart in October for Melbourne round the Cape, and be ready in January to return with the mails to Suez, after which there would be a regular monthly communication. The contract was for five years, and half the expense would be defrayed by the Colonies.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee up to clause 5, and the House then adjourned until six o'clock.

On its reassembling,

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. T. Hankey, stated that he saw no chance of passing the London Corporation Bill this Session, and that he should, therefore, withdraw it until next Session, when he trusted it would be passed. The Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).**—Lord DRUMLANRIG appeared at the bar and read her Majesty's Answer to the Address agreed on by the House on the subject of National Education in Ireland, on the motion of Mr. Walpole. The answer expressed her Majesty's earnest wish to extend as widely as possible the blessings of education in Ireland, and promised that the recommendations of the House of Commons should receive the consideration to which they were justly entitled. Experience had demonstrated the value of the existing system of National Education in Ireland, and it was the ardent desire of her Majesty to see that system upheld and strengthened by a direct adherence to those regulations which had hitherto secured the due and proper exercise of parental authority, of the rights of conscience, and the religious liberty of all denominations of Christians.

**WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS BILL.**—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which, he said, was to abolish the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in connection with wills and administrations, and to vest it in a general court of equity, governed by the rules of common law in matters of evidence, and whose decision should in all cases be final. It was further proposed to have an office in every county court district, to receive all papers connected with matters of administration, and to give to the county courts offices powers to prove estates up to the amount of £1000, and to administer up to £200. The bill would also provide for the payment of salaries for the new offices, and of compensation for those who were deprived of their offices by the new arrangements. Sir F. KELLY supported the second reading of the bill, which he hoped would shortly become law.—Sir J. GRAHAM was not disposed to resist the second reading of the bill; but thought it would be difficult to speak decisively as to its merits until it should be printed with its full provisions.—Mr. COLLIER was in favour of the principle of the bill; but thought there was room for great improvements in it in Committee.—Mr. MALINS thought it impossible they could pass a satisfactory measure at this advanced period of the Session; and recommended a postponement of legislation upon so important a subject until next Session.—After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

Several other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

**WILLS.**—The will of the Right Hon. Catherine, Dowager Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, has been proved under £200,000 personality.—Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Tapton Park, Chester, £180,000, within the province of Canterbury.—John Stanley, Esq., surgeon, Cambridge, £100,000.—B. W. Noble, Esq., London, £80,000.—John Townesend, Esq., £45,000.—Mrs. Catherine Maria Smith, £45,000.—Joseph Furnell, Esq., Wilts, £30,000.—F. J. Barnes, Esq., Nydeum, £30,000.—John Graham, Esq., vocalist, £1000.—Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., £30,000.—Robert Tidswell, Esq., Denmark-hill, £140,000.—C. Elliott, Esq., Portland-place, £100,000.—W. Jones, Esq., banker, Stafford, £90,000.—Lady Donethorpe, £50,000.—Lady Berry (widow of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Berry, Bart., C.B.), £20,000.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—Mrs. James Moore, of Grove House, Carmarthen, has left to charitable institutions bequests to the amount of £3200, viz., to the parish of Llanstephan, £200, for gifts and coals at Christmas; Carmarthen Infirmary, £200; Church Missionary Society, £300; British and Foreign Bible Society, £300; Society for the Education of Females in the East, £200; Strangers' Friend Society, £100; British and Foreign Sailors' Society, £200; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £100; London City Mission, £100; Seamen's Hospital Society, £300; Seamen's Home Society, £200; Shipwrecked Seamen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, £200; London Association in aid of the Moravian Missions, £500; Society for Building Churches and Chapels, £300.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

**THE Newcastle Meeting** was above its usual average; but the North Derby was, as it often is, a mass of mishaps. King of the Gipsies bolted; Warlock ran into a ditch and rolled over Templeman, who luckily escaped scot-free; and thus Artillery had only Shot and Hebe to dispose of, which he did in a canter, without any of that distress which made him stop in the Derby as if he had kicked his back. Blink Bonny pursued her victorious way in the Tyro; and Zeta (by Van Tromp) won the Northumberland Plate cleverly by half a length, and is likely to prove a very useful mare to Lord Zetland. Warlock fell again in this race; and Bolton, a very honest-running half-brother to Pandango, came in second. Zeta is well in for the Cumberland Plate, and her Goodwood Stakes weight is now 8 st. 5 lb.

The north, east, and west of England will have their race-meetings next week at Carlisle, Newmarket, and Worcester. That at Newmarket commences on Tuesday, but the only event of any importance on that day is the July Stakes, in which Beloiseau, Zuyder Zee, Ayacanora, Lambourn, Anton, and Rohallon are engaged. On Wednesday Fit-a-Pat will, we fancy, be unable to give Theodora 9 lb. in the Midsummer Stakes up the severe hill finish of the B.M.; and on the Thursday Anton is engaged in a match against the Barba colt, while Chevalier d'Industrie will probably win the Chesterfield Stakes as cleverly as his half-brother Teddington—whom he much resembles—did before him. Carlisle has at last taken the wise step of having two good days instead of three feeble ones, in spite of the opposition of the innkeepers, and Mr. Dailey's energies have been rewarded with a capital list. Out of thirty-nine in the Cumberland Plate, twenty-four have accepted, headed by Saucebox, 8 st. 7 lb.; and the Wrestling Committee announce £50 to be contended for the two days by all athletes of all counties, under sixteen stone. Mr. Johnson's services as judge will be in request also on Thursday and Friday at Worcester, a city which has been wondrously "faithful" to racing for these three or four years back, and now shows a capital list. Alembic and five or six more of Lord Clifden's horses are for sale, as are also Domino (who broke down at Chester), Serendib, and, if we mistake not, Ariosto, whom we saw the other day in London looking as gay and bright as ever after his long turf career. Fisherman, Goldhill, and Apathy are also in the market, along with Black Doctor, Ruby, the eternal Sir Rowland Trenchard, and little Hospodar, who won fourteen out of his thirty-six races, or a net £1586. The handsome Sultan is struck out of all his engagements, and Seythian out of the Liverpool Cup, for which One Act, 5 st. 13 lb., looks well; while the Goodwood Stakes has a nice acceptance of forty-four, which is headed by Muscovite, 9 st. 7 lb. In his last race he gave 10 lb., and was beaten a neck by Typee over the D.F., so his present hamper is rather heavy. The sale of Lord Exeter's blood stock is fixed for the second day of Stamford races, and some Nutwith ponies of his breeding are, we believe, in the sale list at the Corner for Monday next. Commotion's price is said to have been £2500, with a £1000 contingency, and his only two-year-old engagements at present are in the King John Stakes at Egham, and the Eglington Stakes at Doncaster. Sir Joseph Hawley is said to have bought the highest-priced yearling at the Royal sale, at which the lots, as a general thing, were below the usual mark, and nothing but the Orlando prestige brought them through. One of the high-priced ones at Doncaster last year is said to have cut up wretchedly in her trial, and certainly we have arrived at the half-way house of the season, without seeing any "flyer" among the two-year-olds. Mr. Craufurd's hunters fetched very good prices—one of them, Anvil, reaching 360 g.; and the Neadon harriers come to the hammer on Monday at Tattersall's. It is said at Newmarket that the "confederacy" between Messrs. Payne and Greville ceases on July 1st, and that Mr. Greville's "purple and black cap" will be seen no more on the turf after this season. This and Captain Lane's secession will be no small loss to Newmarket.

Although some of Messenger's friends try to make out that Kelly is "a young aspirant," and should not be noticed by the Champion, unless he will row for £500 a side, and all such silly red tape-ism, we believe that Messenger is ready to row him for £200 a side but would wish the match to come off late this season, or early next. On Monday Rice and Wade row from Woolwich to Limehouse for £25 a side, the Thames Unity Club have a four-oared race from Putney to Barnes, the denizens of Chelsea hold their regatta, and the Royal Mersey Yacht Club have a first and second class sailing match. On Tuesday the latter club gives a Challenge Cup to be sailed for by all royal yacht clubs; the London Model Yacht Club has its third-class sailing-match on Wednesday; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, will be devoted to the Royal Cork Yacht Club Regatta, and on Saturday the Queen's Printers row a four-oared race from Putney to Chiswick.

The "Elevens" are making short work of some of the rustic twenty-twos, and at Downham Market fourteen of them were got with an "O." On Monday the North of England plays the South, at Lord's; and a match is also fixed there for Wednesday between the M.C.C. and Ground v. Halsebury College. To judge from their play at Lord's this week, and with the town of Rugby, the youthful disciples of Lawrence Sheriff are in very poor force this year.

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Logie o' Buchan, 1. Princess of Orange, 2. North Derby Stakes.—Artillery, 1. Shot, 2. Members' Plate.—Gamekeeper, 1. Saraband, 2. Tyro Stakes.—Blink Bonny, 1. Vanity, 2. Selling Stakes.—Knight of St. Patrick, 1. Shalah, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Free Handicap.—Lance, 1. St. Andrew, 2. Northumberland Plate.—Zeta, 1. Bolton, 2. Commercial Visitors' Stakes.—Plausible, 1. Wild Buck, 2. Queen's Plate.—Heir of Linn, 1. Yorkbire Grey, 2. Grand Stand Stakes.—Underhand, 1. Glade Hawk, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Tyne Stakes.—Breeze, 1. Alfred, 2. Gold Cup.—Heir of Linn, 1. Announcement, 2. Corporation Plate.—Phoenix, 1. Johnny Taft, 2.

## BIBURY CLUB RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Andover Stakes.—Old Rowley, 1. Border Chief, 2. Champagne Stakes.—Glenmarion, 1. Astrologer, 2. Bibury Stakes.—Reuben Martin, 1. Tamolagus, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Henry the Eighth, 1. Blue Bell, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Blue Mantle, 1. Jane Shore, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Ethelwald, 1. Reuben Martin, 2.

## STOCKBRIDGE RACES.—THURSDAY.

Sixth Triennial.—Claret, 1. Shoreham, 2. Sweepstakes.—Czar, 1. Mottisfont Stakes.—Dead heat with Ancanora and Fast Day. Stockbridge Derby.—Coroner, 1. Pretty Boy, 2.

**THE LEANDER CLUB BOAT RACE.**—The annual pair-oared boat-race in old-fashioned wherries, amongst the gentlemen of the brilliant Leander Club, one of the choice features of the aquatic season, came off on Tuesday. The course, like the boats, was one of bygone days, from Westminster to Putney, and several old and present Westminsters as well as other gentlemen were afloat to witness the event. The prize was the Leander oars goblet, presented last year by an old member of the club, Mr. Colquhoun, as a challenge cup, to be rowed for annually. Partners were drawn haphazard, and the pairs fell so evenly together as to make a very capital race. The race was won by five or six lengths by Messrs. T.S. Egan and Bovey. It is unnecessary to say of this club, that the members were well and hearty.

**A ROW TO RAMSGATE.**—A new boating club, the "Palmerston," last week rowed their beautiful little four-oared galley from London to Ramsgate, despite of wind and weather. The crew on this occasion consisted of—Bow, Walter Whitmore Clark, Esq.; No. 2, Edward Harrison, Esq.; No. 3, Thomas Gunthorpe, Esq.; Stroke, William Hudson, Esq. (Commander), Coxswain, Mr. Walder. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Rose took the ropes as far as Blackwall. The "Palmerstons" left Searle's at five o'clock p.m. on Friday, arrived at Gravesend at 8.45, started thence on Saturday at 3.0 a.m., arrived at Margate at 1.10 p.m.; whence (having dined) they rounded the Foreland, and accomplished the distance, with the wind blowing hard N.W., and against tide, in less than two hours. The heavy sea and foul wind and tide gave the "Palmerstons" some hard rowing for their last heat, but, having entered in smart style, they landed with hearty cheers.

The wages movement continues at Preston. Mr. Bashall's spinners and minders left work on Friday, their notice having expired, and no overtures having been made for an accommodation. The General Association gives them an allowance of 8s. per man per week, and each child under nine years of age 1s. per week.

Mr. Rawlinson Machell, a Westmorland farmer, living near Kendal, has been fined £3 and costs for having taken part in a cock-fight. It appeared on the trial that cock-fights are secretly carried on in the neighbourhood.

The Governments of Denmark and the United States have concluded a provisional arrangement relative to the question of the Sound Dues, which will prevent any collision for the next twelve months between the ships of the two States.



MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S sixth and last concert of the season took place on Monday evening. It was wholly composed of a single piece—Robert Schumann's Cantata, "Das Paradies und die Peri" ("Paradise and the Peri")—a work of great celebrity in Germany, but hitherto unknown in this country. Madame Goldschmidt-Lind having kindly consented to sing at one of the Philharmonic Concerts this season, the directors resolved to avail themselves of this opportunity of bringing forward a novelty of such importance; Madame Lind being a great admirer of the work, and having sung in it in Germany. It was to have been produced at the previous concert, but was postponed to the last, by command, in order that the Queen and Prince Albert, with their Royal visitors, might be able to be present at the performance.

The utmost pains were taken in its production. M. Bartholomew was engaged to make an English version of the original German poem, which is a close translation of Moore's poem; and so skilfully has he executed this task that he has adapted to the music, with very few alterations, Moore's own words. To make use of the poem, in this form, it was necessary to obtain the permission of Messrs. Longman and Co., which they kindly and readily gave. Madame Goldschmidt-Lind undertook to sing the principal soprano part; and, for the other solo parts Mrs. Loakey, Madame Weiss, Mr. Benson, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Lawler were engaged. The chorus—eighty strong—consisted of the best singers that could be obtained from Exeter-hall, the Opera houses, and the Royal Academy of Music; and the work was carefully studied and rehearsed under the able direction of Professor Sterndale Bennett.

The performance took place before one of the greatest and most brilliant assemblages we have ever seen in the Hanover-square Rooms. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were present; together with the Prince of Prussia, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and a numerous and splendid cortege of English and foreign nobility and gentry. Most of the distinguished musical celebrities now in London were among the audience.

Of the excellence of the performance there has been but one opinion, though there has been much diversity of judgment as to the quality of the work itself. Jenny Lind, with her characteristic enthusiasm, threw her whole heart and soul into her part—not only putting forth all her unparalleled vocal power, but singing with that intense earnestness and passion for which she is pre-eminent. Nor was there any difference of opinion as to the merits of the other solo singers, the orchestra, and the chorus. All agree that the execution of the music was admirable in every respect. The audience were exceedingly attentive; and the most remarkable passages (especially Madame Lind's marvellous vocal efforts) were applauded. But there was no excitement, no enthusiasm; and the reception of the music was a *succès d'estime* rather than a triumph. Some of our diurnal critics have pronounced sentence of unmitigated condemnation on the work, declaring it to be worthless, rubbish, and so forth, while others have given their judgments with more reserve. We shall not take a part in the controversy; only we may observe, that, considering Robert Schumann's reputation in Germany, a country at least as musical as ours, and the admiration amounting to enthusiasm which many persons of unimpeachable taste and judgment feel for his music, it can scarcely be such mere trash as some critics hold it to be. Our own judgment, we are not ashamed to confess, is not yet formed. We listened to many things with great pleasure. We found graceful melodies, traits of feeling, grand harmonic combinations, and, above all, rich and beautiful instrumental effects; while, on the other hand, we met with much that seemed dry, crude, harsh, and obscure. The music, in short, is of a new school with which we do not pretend to be familiar; and what may be the effect of increased familiarity we may never have the means of ascertaining. At all events, it will be admitted that the Philharmonic Society have done well in giving the English public the opportunity of forming some opinion of the music of a man who, deservedly or not, is one of the celebrities of the day.

The Philharmonic season just terminated has been a most successful one. The Society have regained the "golden opinions" which, it seemed at one time, they were losing, and which, we trust, they will not run the risk of losing again.

The concert of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday morning was "the Director's Matinée," a performance annually given in consideration of Mr. Ella's great and successful exertions, in his capacity of director—exertions which have raised the society to its present height of great and still increasing prosperity. The sense of Mr. Ella's merits felt by the members of the Union is shown by the crowded assemblage of rank and fashion who always honour the Director's Matinée with their presence; and on Tuesday it was, if possible, more crowded than ever. The programme on these occasions is always of a more varied character than at the ordinary concerts. On Tuesday the concerted instrumental pieces consisted of Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 81; Beethoven's grand septet in E flat, op. 20; and Mendelssohn's duet in D, for piano and violoncello. The performers were—violins, Sivori and Cooper; viola, Goffrie; violoncello, Piatti; double bass, Howell; and wind instruments, Lazarus, Baumann, and Harper. In addition to these concerted pieces, Signor Andreoli (a distinguished pianist newly arrived in England) played a solo of Chopin, and Madame Schumann played solos of her husband and Mendelssohn. And lastly, Madame Viardot contributed some interesting vocal music; singing Schubert's ballad, "The Erl King;" a French ballad of the sixteenth century; and (in imitation of Jenny Lind) some of Chopin's pianoteur mazurkas arranged for the voice, and thereby spoiled in our humble opinion. Schubert's ballad, we must add, was beautifully accompanied by Madame Schumann.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT-LIND'S sojourn in England is drawing to a close. Her "farewell concert" (the last but one) at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday evening, consisted of "The Creation," performed in the same manner as in the early part of the season. It does not, therefore, call for any special remark; it being only necessary to say that the hall was crowded in every part by an immense assemblage, and that "the Nightingale's" incomparable singing excited, if possible, greater enthusiasm than ever. It is understood that she does not mean to return to this country; her intention being to retire into private life, satisfied with her well-earned laurels, and the more solid results of her brilliant career. In England she will leave nothing but regrets behind her; for no foreign artist has ever been so successful in gaining "golden opinions from all sorts of people."

MR. BOLEYNE REEVES'S CONCERT.—This accomplished harpist gave a very charming concert, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Warner, at their mansion in Grosvenor-place, on Tuesday evening, which was numerously and fashionably attended. The music was well selected, and the artists were all eminent in their several degrees. Herr Tedesco and Mdlle. Gülich performed on the pianoforte, and Signor Giulio Regondi and Mr. Reeves excelled themselves on the instruments they have made their own. Mdlle. Emilie Krall gave a cavatina from the "Freischütz" with great effect; and Miss Lascelles sang a song by Mr. Reeves with much grace and sweetness. But we were more than usually charmed by the manner in which the young contralto, Mdlle. Correlli, sang the "Se m'abbandoni" of Mercadante. This young lady possesses a contralto voice of unusual depth and extent, which has been cultivated in Italy; so that she comes to us with all the advantages which art as well as nature can bestow. We have had reason to complain that her style wanted warmth, but on Tuesday she sang like one inspired, and she is a most valuable addition to a very limited class of vocalists. We congratulate Mr. Reeves on having placed Mdlle. Correlli so advantageously in his concert; he is too good a musician not to appreciate the power and influence of such a voice. Signor Marras and Signor Vario added much to the interest and variety of this musical treat. These drawing-room concerts are delicious at this season of the year, and in this instance the draperies and furniture were so disposed that they did not take from the effect of the music, and the superb suite was admirably ventilated.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS go on successfully, drawing, every Friday, vast multitudes to Sydenham. The sixth, on Friday (last week), was the best of the series, being more varied and less exclusively confined than the others had been to the repertoire of the Royal Italian Opera. Its chief feature was the celebrated fragment of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley," sung with immense power by Madame Jenny Ney, and enthusiastically applauded. That great tragedian and singer has left London, on her return to Dresden.

It is now positively affirmed that Covent-garden Theatre is to be rebuilt; Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Henderson having entered into a contract, and pledged themselves that the building shall be ready for operatic performances within six months from the date of commencing operations. What that date is, however, has not yet been stated.

MR. HENRY HILL, long regarded as one of the finest tenor-players in Europe, died on the 11th of this month. He had long laboured under a pulmonary complaint, but did not appear to be in immediate

danger, and performed his professional duties till within a few days of his death. He was a worthy man as well as an excellent artist, and his loss will be long and deeply regretted.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—On Friday (last week) Madame Ristori appeared in Signor Marenco's drama of "Pla di Tolomei," and achieved another triumph by her powerful impersonation of the heroine.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Buckstone, who enjoys the three-fold reputation of being a popular actor in comedy and farce; a meritorious dramatic author; and a manager of great tact and ability; announces his annual benefit for Wednesday next, July 2. The performances will be Shakespeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," which has not been acted at the Haymarket for eight years; to be followed by a new Spanish ballet, for the first time, with the renowned Spanish dancer, Perca Nena; and a new *petite comédie*, "Mr. Hughes at Home," in which Mr. Buckstone and Miss Blanche Fane will sustain the characters. There will be other entertainments, and Mr. Buckstone will address the audience on this the 18th consecutive night of the season. With such attractions and claims the fullest measure of success may be anticipated.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—The whole of the valuable English music in score, which cost the proprietors many thousand pounds, saved from the late fire from having been removed to the old box-office when the Italian Company took possession of the theatre, is, we perceive, to be submitted to the hammer by Messrs. Robins, at their auction-rooms, on Thursday next, together with the prompt-books, playbills, and, not the least curious, the collection of pay ledgers from 1776 to 1828, with the autograph receipts of the most eminent actors and actresses during those periods, with their respective salaries; the journals with the nightly performances and receipts, cast-books, and all the papers connected with the long-litigated Chancery proceedings.

A HINT TO PIO NONO.—A thoroughly orthodox Catholic priest, the Abbé Michon, in a pamphlet, just published, in Paris, which will probably make a great sensation, seriously advocates the expediency of the Pope renouncing all dominion at Rome and going to Jerusalem, there to reside as the spiritual head of the church. The Abbé starts with the assumption that the renunciation of the temporal power of the Pope at Rome is inevitable. The influence of modern ideas being, as he says, imperative upon Papal institutions, the progressive element in the Roman nation has become altogether antagonistic to the Pontifical Government. As long as diplomacy, aided by force, chooses to sustain the old machinery, it may continue to work, but whenever the foreign troops withdraw from Rome the Papacy will find itself face to face with revolution. The Abbé takes it for granted that whenever the revolution shall make head, the Pope will be forced to abdicate his temporal power, and he doubts seriously whether after such an abdication he could maintain his spiritual supremacy at Rome with proper dignity. One city alone, a neutral city out of Italy and out of Europe—namely Jerusalem—would offer every requisite for opening a new and flourishing apostolic era. The Cardinals, the Abbé admits, would not like the change of locality, but he affirms that the plan has been favourably entertained by many European Governments.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 17th contains a Royal decree ordering a levy of 13,000 men for the Sardinian army.

The refugees of Modena, Reggio, Parma, and Tuscany, are proceeding to Piedmont to present an address of thanks to Count de Cavour for his exertions in favour of Italy. The inhabitants of these duchies have raised a subscription for a medal to be struck in honour of that statesman.

The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France is estimated at 150,000,000*fr.*, of which 30,000,000*fr.* are referable to the mulberry-trees for silkworms. In that amount is not included the damage done to houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, &c., or the injury done to railroads.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the stock of gold in the Bank of England is increasing rapidly, that the discount market is well supplied with money, and that there is every prospect of our differences with America being amicably settled, the money-purchasers of Stock this week have been by no means extensive. National Securities, however, have been very firm, and the quotations have shown a tendency to advance. Nearly all the foreign exchanges are favourable, and some of them show a slight profit on gold shipped to this country. For the Continent there is scarcely any demand, and the whole of the late heavy arrivals from Australia have gone into the Bank. For silver there is less inquiry for India and China; and the returns from the Bank during the coming month will, no doubt, show favourable results. At present the stock of gold is very little under £13,000,000, and important additions have lately been made to the Reserve.

We have had no direct imports of gold from Australia this week; but several vessels with large quantities on board are daily expected. From New York we have received £197,000; from Antwerp, £26,000 (the latter being silver); and £8000 from other quarters.

There was a steady market for Consols on Monday. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 94½; the New Three per Cents, 95½; and Consols for Account, 94½. Consols Scrip was 3½ prem.; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 13s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 99½. On Tuesday the transactions were not extensive, yet prices ruled firm.—Bank Stock, 217; Three per Cents Reduced, 95½ up to 95; New Three per Cents, 95½; Consols for Account, 94½; Consols Scrip, 3½ prem.; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 99½; Long Annuities, 1855, 17½. On the following day the markets generally were steady, as follows:—Bank Stock, 217 to 218; Three per Cents Reduced, 94½ to 95; New Three per Cents, 95½ to 96; Consols for Account, 94½ to 95; Long Annuities, 1859, 3 1-16; Ditto, 1855, 17 1-16 to 17½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 13s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent. This reduction was followed by a corresponding one on the part of the private bankers and discount-houses. National Stocks were firm. The Three per Cents, for Account, marked 94½ to 95½, closing at 94½; the Reduced were 94½ to 95; and the New Three per Cents, 95½. Bank stock, 218. Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s.; and India Bonds, 14s. prem. The Board of Trade returns issued on Thursday show an increase in the value of our exports, compared with May, 1855, of £684,054.

Great firmness has characterised the operations in the Foreign House, and the value of most securities has been on the advance. There have been dealings in Brazilian Five per Cents at 10¼; Ditto, New, 13½ and 13½, 10¼; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Cuba, Six per Cents, 102½; Chilean Six per Cents, 103; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 82; Ecuador New Consols at 1¼; Ditto Provisional Land Warrants, 5; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New Active, 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 7½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 19; Ditto, Three per Cents, 55½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Ditto Five per Cents, 109; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto New Deferred, 25½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 6½ per cent; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Turkish Six per Cents, 104; Ditto Small, 103½; Ditto Four per Cents, guaranteed, 105; French Three per Cents Scrip, Second Loan of 1855, 5 prem.; Ditto Three per Cents, 71½ 50c.; Guatemala, 37; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½.

Joint-stock Bank shares have been very brisk, as follows:—Australasia, 100; Bank of Egypt, 13½; Bank of London, 70½; British North American, 65 ex div.; City, 71½; London Chartered of Australia, 18½; London and County, 33; London Joint-stock, 31½; New South Wales, 45½; Oriental, 41½; Ottoman Bank, 12½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been firm in price; but the business done in them has been very moderate. Australian Agricultural have realised 31½; Australian Royal Mail, 3½; Canada Company's Bonds, 129; Do., Government 6 per Cents, 115½; Crystal Palace, 24; Do., Preferences, 55; General Screw Steam Navigation Company, 14½; London General Omnibus, 44; National Discount Company, 5½; North of Europe Steam, 18½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 70 ex div.; Ditto, New, 18 ex div.; Van Diemen's Land, 17; East London Waterworks have been 120; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference, 27½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 29½; Berlin, 51; Grand Junction, 79½; Kent, 50; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 100; St. Katharine's Dock Shares have marked 88; Southampton, 42½; Victoria, New, 13½.

Railway Shares have been in request, on higher terms. The leading lines have advanced to some extent. The "calls" for July will be about £1,500,000. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, Nottingham, and Boston, 5; Caledonian, 62½; Chester and Holyhead 164; East Anglian, 18½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 37½; Great Northern, 85½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 109; Great Western, 62½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; London and Blackwall, 71; London and Brighton, 108; London and North-Western, 104½; London and South-Western, 104; London, Tilbury, and Southend (Harking Shares), 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33; Midland, 82½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 52½; North British, 38; North-Eastern (Berwick), 80½; Ditto, Leeds, 19½; Ditto, York, 61½; North Staffordshire, 12; North-Western, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34½; Scottish Central, 104; Scottish Midland, 77½; Shropshire Union, 49; South-Eastern, 73½; Stockton and Darlington, 37; West-End of London and Crystal Palace, 5, 5½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 98½; Midland-Braford, 94½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen Six per Cents, 118; Caledonian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Great Western (Birmingham Stock), 74½; Midland Consolidated, 139; North Eastern—Berwick, 94½.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 2; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 67½; Eastern of France, 37½; East Indian, 23½; Ditto, Extension, 18; Ditto, C, 72; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14; Great Indian Peninsula, 22½; Ditto, New, 25; Great Luxembourg, 63½; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto, New, 65; Mauritius, 24½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 58½; Royal Swedish, 1½; Samru and Meuse, 12½.

Mining Shares have been tolerably active:—On Thursday Australian were 1½; Brazilian Imperial, 3½; Maraguita, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 23.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, and all kinds moved off briskly, at an advance in the quotations of 3s. per quarter, compared with Monday last. There was a good inquiry for foreign wheat, the prices of which were 2s. per quarter higher. Floating cargoes of grain were in request, both for France and Belgium. The few samples of barley in the market were quickly disposed of, at 1s. per quarter more money, and malt was 2s. per quarter dearer. Oats, beans and peas, sold briskly at 1s. per quarter advance. The flour trade was active. English qualities were 2s. to 3s. per sack—American, 1s. to 2s. per barrel, higher.

June 25.—The supplies of all articles of grain in to-day's market were very limited, and the trade generally ruled firm at very high prices. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 69s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 82s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 67s. to 77s.; rye, 40s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 36s. to 39s.; distilling ditto, 38s. to 41s.; malt, 67s. to 71s.; 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 73s. to 81s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 73s. to 81s.; Chevalier, 82s. to 83s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 28s.; tick beans, 37s. to 41s.; gray peas, 35s. to 41s.; mangel, 42s. to 44s.; white, 44s. to 47s.; 40s.; bollers, 47s. to 49s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 68s.; Suffolk, 51s. to 53s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 52s. to 54s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 38s. to 42s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Clover and linseed are in request at very full prices. In all other seeds only a limited business is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 67s. to 69s.; hempeed, 55s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 86s. to 90s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £12 0s. to £13 0s.; ditto, foreign, £13 0s. to £13 0s.; rape cakes, 52 10s. to 57 0s. per ton. Canary, 48s. to 50s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d.; of household bread, 10½d. to 11½d. per 4½ lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 69s. 11d.; barley, 38s. 4d.; oats, 24s. 7d.; rye, 44s. 4d.; beans, 42s. 9d.; peas, 41s. 0d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 68s. 6d.; barley, 39s. 0d.; oats, 24s. 0d.; rye, 44s. 4d.; beans, 42s. 4d.; peas, 40s. 0d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 105,387; barley, 4122; oats, 12,171; rye, 111; vetches, 200; peas, 200; corn quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. Privately the demand is in a sluggish state, on former terms. Common sound congou, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—Our market has become rather flat, and, in some instances, prices have ruled in favour of buyers. Barbadoes has realised 42s. to 45s.; Mauritius, 39s. to 41s.; Bengal, 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Floating cargoes of foreign sugar have changed hands freely for the Continent. Refined goods are a slow inquiry, at 56s. 6d. per cwt. for brown lump.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands at 50s. per cwt. Most plantation kinds are quite as dear as last week. Foreign qualities are a slow inquiry.

Rice.—Although the corn trade is very active, most kinds of rice—owing to the immense stock in warehouse, 25,000 tons—are a slow inquiry, at last week's currency.

Provisions.—There is a good demand for Irish butter, at fully 2s. per cwt. more money. Foreign qualities are fully 3s. per cwt. dearer, and English have advanced 4s. per cwt. We have an active sale for bacon, the value of which has improved quite 1s. per quarter. Lard and tallow are still on the advance, with a good inquiry.

Tallow.—For the time of year the demand is rather active. F.Y.C., on the spot, 46s.; and for 100 lbs., 47s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 46s., net cash.

Oils.—Lined oil has moved off freely at 34s. per cwt. on the spot. In other oils only a moderate business is doing. Turpentine is dull, at 31s. to 32s. 6d. for spirits, and 6s. 9d. per cwt. for rough.

Spirits.—We have to report a slow sale for rum, at about stationary prices. Proof Leeward, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; East India, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. Brandy is in moderate request, at last week's currency. Cognac, 10s. 7d.; proof, Geneva, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon.

Coal.—New Tansfield, 15s.; Boston, 15s. 3d.; Riddell, 15s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s. 4d.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; South Hill, 17s. 3d.; Cassop, 18s.; Hugh Hall, 15s. 6d.; Kelso, 16s. 6d.; Tees, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, 23 to 25 1-16; new ditto, 23 to 24; clover, 24 1-16; to 25 1-16; straw, 11 1-16 to 12 1-16; per load. Trade steady.

Stocks continue to have a firm tendency for all kinds of hops, at fully last week's quotations. Mild and East Kent pocket, 23 1-16; to 25 1-16; Walsall Kent, 23 1-16; to 25 1-16; Sussex, 23 1-16; to 25 1-16 per cwt.

Wool.—There is only a limited inquiry for all kinds of wool. Prices, however, are mostly supported.

Potatoes.—Fair average supplies of old potatoes are still on offer. The demand is inactivity, at 3s. 6d. per cwt. New quality, range from 3s. to 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Our market this week has been very scantily supplied with beasts, which have sold briskly, at 4d. to 6d. per 8 lbs. advance. Sheep have moved off readily, at 4d. per 8 lbs. more money. Lambs, calves, and pigs have had an upward tendency.

Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; per 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of each kind of meat on offer have been limited, and the trade has ruled brisk, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass. ROBERT HERRICK.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

The fêtes in celebration of the baptism of the Imperial Prince have led to the reappearance, not customary at this season, of costumes suitable for balls and evening parties. For the ceremony which took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame the regulations to be observed were that ladies should appear with head-dresses such as are usually worn at evening parties; and it seems that the great difficulty to be surmounted was to invent head-dresses of a style similar to those worn in the evening, and which at the same time would show to advantage in broad daylight; and as feathers (which, however, are no longer much worn) would have been considered as too pretentious, it followed naturally that recourse was had to small caps, and particularly to head-dresses of lappets, or points of lace and flowers mixed; and we have remarked an arrangement of black and white lace in conjunction with roses, and a centre of diamonds. Another distinguished coiffure was of white blonde with a pattern of silver on it, and wreath-like bands of velvet of china-blue colour, and leaves of white velvet. Lappets or points of black lace, with gold pattern, were to be seen; besides bunches of pomegranate flowers; and, in short, all the various kinds of adaptations which fancy and taste can produce in the arrangement of different descriptions of coiffures.

Summer dresses are all worn with volants and with petticoats of remarkable width or fulness. At the close of the winter the substantial rich materials for dresses caused these ornaments to be laid aside; but, with the introduction of the thinner and lighter materials worn in summer, the volants have again come into vogue. We shall, therefore, explain that the number of the volants, and the variety of the trimmings which ornament them, change entirely the aspect of the petticoats. Thus, a dress of taffetas, of grey dove-colour, has five volants, with scalloped edges, and bouillons at the head; the body of the dress being trimmed in the same manner. A dress of pink taffetas has three volants, each volant half covered by a large ruche plaited with wide ribbon of pink taffetas, with white and black edges; the ruches are trimmed with narrow black lace and white blonde; the berthe of the body, which is a low one, and the short sleeves, are ornamented in the same manner. A dress of white tulle illusion has on the petticoat three double volants, very full, sprinkled with leaves of *scolopendre* in green crape, the fibres of the leaves being in red velvet; the body is low, and the sleeves are ornamented with the same foliage. A dress of white muslin has on the petticoat nine rows of deep Valenciennes lace, forming small volants, each surmounted with a bouillon of muslin, in which is passed a lilac ribbon; the body, which is low, is similarly trimmed; or a plain and flat trimming is worn, upon which is placed a Marie Antoinette neckerchief, entirely composed of rows of Valenciennes lace, and of bouillons ornamented with lilac ribbons like those of the petticoat. A dress of Chantilly gauze, Louise blue colour, has four volants, white and amber colour, the volants being simply hemmed. A dress of China gauze, green Celadon colour, has on the petticoat two large volants forming double tunic; each volant with three rows of ruche *chicorée* in lily green taffetas cut and placed in triangles. We could add many combinations of dresses, but the six we have described will serve for models; and the styles can be varied according to taste.

For boys and girls of tender age the dresses are of white Jaconet muslin, more or less embroidered; and the forms do not admit of much variety for that age. By little girls of six or seven years of age a large number of low or narrow volants are worn. A dress of taffetas green Celadon has five volants, cut or scalloped at the edge; the body is low, and the braces as well as the sleeves are ornamented with the same volants, but lower or narrower. A dress of taffetas, mauve colour, has two tunic trimmed with five rows of triangles of narrow black velvet. By little boys of the same age is worn a dress of unbleached cambric edged with bunches of ears of corn of the same colour. Another dress in poplin, blue Louise colour, has bunches of blue corn-flowers embroidered in silk of the same shade as the dress.

The fashions for gentlemen's dress offer nothing for observation, except that good taste consists in avoiding excess in the fulness of the sleeves and of the garment, and in keeping to dark colours.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bonnet of rice-straw, white flowers with long green leaves, a black velvet on the lower edge of the poke, coming round and joining above the curtain, and forming two long hanging ends.

Mantilla Gabrielle in black taffetas, trimmed with several rows of narrow black velvet, in the middle of which is placed a galoon or braiding with a pattern, and small tufts or puffs of silk; these ornaments being placed upon the volant, and on the front of the mantelet, and go round it. Dress of taffetas of the Company Lyonnaise (Lyons); three leaves of chestnut-tree dark colour on a plain white ground.

Bonnet of white crape; mantilla adjusted to the shape, with several rows of narrow black velvet placed upon the basque; these rows form three volants, and are separated by a small or narrow curled fringe; the sleeves are trimmed in the same manner, as well as a berthe, or bosom-piece, which finishes in a point on the front of the body.

Dress of plaid taffetas, large squares, and without volants. Bonnet of black crape, trimmed with lace, and with a bunch of forget-me-nots; mantilla Florentine fitted to the shape, trimming (bouillonnés) puff d'ornament the sleeves entirely to the shoulder, and fall down upon the waist behind, and form the head of a deep volant of lace, which entirely surrounds the mantilla. Dress of barège, white ground with blue pattern, and three volants.





PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

*Girl's Dress.*—Bonnet of white taffetas, with a similar bow on each side of the poke. Dress of white muslin embroidered *au plumettes*, with three volants; the sleeves short, and having also three small volants. The body has two braces, or double braces, which have on them also the same embroidery. A wide waistband of fancy ribbon, with long floating or hanging ends, completes this costume.

#### THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S RECEPTION AND PROMENADE, DUBLIN.

*An al fresco* Court ceremony is a scene of great enjoyment, better suited to the present season than the artificial splendour of state rooms; and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has proved the superior *agremens* of the out door

assembly by holding his receptions and promenade in the grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge, instead of within the stately saloons of the Castle. The first reception and promenade of the season was held by his Excellency on the afternoon of the 7th inst. The attendance of nobility and gentry resident in Dublin was exceedingly numerous. The promenade terminated shortly after eight o'clock.



THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S RECEPTION AND PROMENADE, DUBLIN.



THE UNIVERSAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION  
IN PARIS, 1856.

(From our Special Correspondent.)  
THIRD NOTICE.

THE Swiss cattle come in due order after the French, and have evidently been extended more widely over Continental Europe than any other improved breed. From Fribourg and Berne come large parti-coloured cows, hollow-backed, with deep dewlaps; some of the Berne were marked very much like a Hereford, with white faces; and altogether the red and white and red and black Swiss were quite capable of passing muster in a Cheshire dairy. They feed on the rich grass of the Alpine moun-

sur-Lausanne (Vaud). To strangers it was difficult to detect any essential difference between the Bernoise and the Fribourgeoise cows. The Bernoise seemed to have heads of a more decided bull stamp, with deeper dewlaps than those from Fribourg. The cows were active, long-legged; parti-coloured, chiefly black and white, but some red, and red and white, like Herefords; all famous milkers. These are the breeds that have been in demand in their districts for beef as well as milk since the extension of railroads through France and Germany, and the consequent increase of travellers. And, as before mentioned, in the opinion of the Swiss Commissioner, they will in future be continually crossed with the Short-horn, or perhaps, if draught is required, with Hereford bulls. These breeds excel as buttermakers; while the Dutch, of very much the same stamp, but fed differently, give more for making cheese. The great pear-shaped bell is made of iron; it seems to have stood the beating of Alpine storms for centuries, and gave forth a sound anything but musical within the building; on a mountain-top it may sound more sweetly



HUNGARIAN SHEPHERD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.



HUNGARIAN HERDSMAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.

well as any Shorthorn or Devon breeder. It is the Schwitz breed that are the most interesting race of Switzerland. There is no mistake about them; they are as decided a breed as the West Highlander, improved by a century of cultivation, and we trace them along the mountain chains of all the Alpine regions of Europe. There we may leave them; the only use we could make of them would be to put a bull to our little Alderneys with the view of getting more size and constitution. They do not always handle well.

The Austrian part of the Cattle Exhibition was extremely well got up, and included specimens of several singular native and improved breeds. They were divided geographically into districts; and it was most interesting to Englishmen to find in the section of Bohemia and Moravia, under the title of a Berne-Moravian, a real Hereford cow, evidently one of the race from which that breed of which Herefordshire and Shropshire are so justly proud must have been originally derived; while a white-grey cow from Styria—derived, according to appearances, from a cross between a native white breed and the dark dun of Schwitz—was a specimen of everything that a milking-cow ought to be. This cow has been purchased by a gentleman living near Croydon, but will require better food than the short turf of chalk hills.

The Engravings represent two of the Swiss breed. The cow with the bell is a black and white four-year-old Swiss of the Bernois breed, exhibited by Mons. Daniel Jaton, of Chailly-



HUNGARIAN SHEPHERD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHEBOURG.

The belt by which it was suspended is about four inches in breadth, richly embroidered and ornamented with red silk, brass, and cowrie shells; with an inscription, in this instance, complimentary not to the wearer, the cow, but to the Agricultural Exhibition. Beside the bell hung a very cleverly contrived one-legged stool, nicely carved, and provided with a strap to hang over the milker's shoulders when following the herds up the mountain gorges in the summer.



CHAROLAIS BULL.  
SWISS COW—BERNESE BREED.

BROWN SCHWITZ BULL.

AUSTRIAN PIGS.

BLACK POLLED ANGUS.

PRIZE CATTLE AND PIGS AT THE PARIS UNIVERSAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.







## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

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RECEPTION OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS AT DOVER.—THE READING OF THE CORPORATION ADDRESS &c.—(SEE PAGE 623.)





MISS AGNES GLADSTONE AND HER BROTHER HERBERT, CHILDREN OF THE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., MARBLE GROUP, ALTO RELIEVO.—BY A. MUNRO.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"QUEEN BOADICEA."—J. THOMAS, SCULPTOR.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"TITIAN AND HIS GOD-DAUGHTER—A SONNET FROM PETER ABETIN."—PAINTED BY W. H. KEARNEY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## THE NEW ATHENÆUM, AT BOSTON.

From the proceedings at the inauguration of this admirable institution, recorded in our Journal of last week, we derive a few interesting details. It appears that for several years the necessity of a proper building for the purposes of the Athenæum had been generally acknowledged in the town. The old rooms near the fish market were unhealthy, unsightly, and altogether unfitted for the purpose. As the society increased in numbers and importance, these objections became daily more apparent. Various schemes were from time to time proposed to raise a proper building; and at length a suite of rooms in the new Corn Exchange has been appropriated to the institution, the formal opening of which took place on Tuesday week. Upon that occasion, Mr. W. Garfit, jun., said they had met to celebrate the opening of the new building, and he trusted to inaugurate a new era in their existence. The institution very properly excluded political and theological topics; but by extending knowledge he believed they were extending the great fundamental principles of religion. Though the society was self-supporting, yet they had ever sought the aid and co-operation of ministers of religion, who by their countenance added to the respectability and moral power of the society. He was happy to find the clergy and ministers did come forward so numerous to give their support, and he hoped they would ever continue worthy of that support, and that they (the clergy) would never feel ashamed or have cause to regret that they associated their names in the roll of members.

The Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A., the Vicar, was thankful to have an opportunity to express the interest he felt in the Athenæum. It had been said that the interests of science and religion were opposed. This might have been the case in times gone by, in the days of Galileo for instance; but when the blessed light of the Reformation dawned, that opposition ceased to exist. When science was made the handmaid of religion, and reason bowed itself at the foot of the cross, then ministers could cordially hold out the right hand of fellowship. If there required any proof of this, he need only refer to Adam Sedgwick, the geologist, who indeed found "sermons in stones." He had a letter from that gentleman expressing his regret that from indisposition he was unable to attend the present meeting. He (the Vicar) returned them his most cordial thanks for the kind manner in which they received him, and hoped the Boston Athenæum would ever be what it ought to be, the handmaid of religion, and that its members would become not only more cultivated in intellect, but would under God's good grace become better citizens, better Christians, and better men.



THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Mr. T. Garfit, President of the Athenæum, stated that the management of the Athenæum reflected great credit upon the committee, and the greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed among the whole 450 members; he never heard a wry or angry word. He had received the support of the Mayor and the principal clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood, and several learned men had come great distances to deliver lectures which they all had much pleasure in hearing.

Mr. W. H. Adams said he had been one of the original founders of the old Mechanics' Institute, which was the germ (if he might so call it) of the present flourishing society. He hoped that every similar society might have equally as good a building as the one they had erected, and he trusted the time would come when not only every town, but every village and hamlet, in this empire might have its institute, bringing home knowledge to the door of every man.

Mr. Garfit, the President, at the soirée in the Exchange, glanced at the Athenæum, and compared the rooms of the past with the present noble structure. They had lately received a valuable donation of books for the library from their respected member, Mr. Ingram. He thought that institution ought not to be like charitable institutions, it should be independent and self-supporting. At the close of the year 1851 they had agreed to raise the subscription from 8s. to 10s. Though that was not a trifling amount to some, it was agreed to without a dissentient voice. Many of those very members earned their living by the sweat of their brows. He considered that gentlemen who subscribed their guinea a year to that institution had an equivalent for their money, considering the very many advantages they received therefrom in the shape of lectures, library, new books, and morning and evening papers.

A series of resolutions was then carried in furtherance of the views and objects of the institution.

**RIFLE-SHOOTING.**—A clever feat of rifle-shooting came off near Paris last week in presence of some of the best shots of the French army and several distinguished officers. Captain Wellington Guernsey, late of the Turkish Contingent, was matched to shoot twenty-five pigeons against Lieutenant Arnaud, of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, for 500 francs a side, with single bullets, at 150 English yards. Lieutenant Arnaud used one of M. Minie's latest improved rifles; Captain Guernsey used one of the Enfield military rifles now supplied to the British army. Lieutenant Arnaud killed eighteen birds, Captain Guernsey twenty-four, out of the twenty-five, right off. (Only missing the last shot), to the astonishment of all present. An officer of the Guards present offered to back Captain Guernsey, for a large sum, to shoot a match of distance, from 200 to 1200 yards, with any rifle-shot he found.

**A CREDIT MOBILIER COMPANY IN BELGIUM.**—The Emancipation of Brussels announces that the Minister of Finance of Belgium has signed the statutes of a Crédit Mobilier Company for that country, with a capital of 30,000,000 fr. in 500 fr. shares. It adds that only 6,000,000 fr. of the capital will be reserved for the public. M. de Rothschild having taken 8,000,000 fr., M. Bischoffshelm 7,000,000, and so her great capitalists the rest. The president of the board of directors is M. Liégeois, who is at present Governor of Brabant.



MEDAL PRESENTED TO DR. GUGGENBUHL, BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CRETINISM.

THE Medal which we engrave, accompanied by the Order of the Red Eagle, has just been conferred by the King of Prussia upon Dr. Guggenbuhl, the well-known Swiss philanthropist, whose successful experiments and benevolent exertions on behalf of a large and deeply-afflicted class—the Cretin and little idiot children—are recognised in every country in Europe.

His Majesty, always anxious to promote scientific researches and to lend his aid to any effort in the cause of humanity, has not only testified a deep sympathy in the object of the Doctor's pursuits, but has expressed his earnest desire that he should continue to pursue with unremitting exertion those studies of the causes of the disease, and of the remedial agents which have been the absorbing objects of Dr. Guggenbuhl's life.

An interesting fact stated by Baron Humboldt, who has from the commencement of these investigations, taken a lively interest in the good cause, is the total absence of cretinism amongst the coloured races in the valleys of South America.

To the establishment of the Adenberg Hospital, at Interlaken, we are indebted for having first drawn the attention of the world to the good results of a practical investigation into the causes of the lamentable spread of cretinism. It is now considerably enlarging, so as to admit of a classification of its inmates.

We give an extract from a recent account of a celebrated French physician who has visited the institution within the last few months:—

Here I saw a mathematician, who knows the rules of arithmetic, and who explained to me the decimal system; beside him was a young geographer, who could trace with his finger on the map the principal rivers, and point out the towns, cities of Europe, &c.; a little further on was a botanist, who showed me the flowers of the Alps. Almost all the little cretins I saw there wrote neatly and well. Amongst them many spoke French, German, English, and some more than two languages. After the intellectual studies they appeared to enjoy with great spirit the gymnastic exercises.

The Doctor has recently visited Austria, where he was successful in exciting the attention of the Emperor to the degraded state of the population of the valleys of Styria and Carinthia, where cretinism fearfully abounds.

## COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

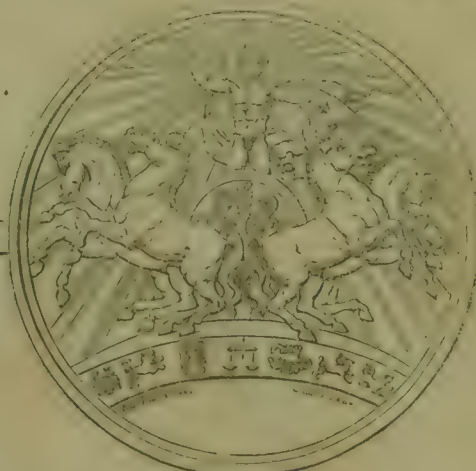
THERE is a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction generating on the subject of Compulsory Vaccination which at least deserves calm and considerate attention. It is a new thing in legislation to compel a man to undergo an operation, not for the cure, but for the prevention, of disease; and this not so much on his own account as in the interest of his neighbours; and nothing but a very strong case of necessity could justify such an interference with our individual liberties. Such a step, however, was adopted by the Compulsory Vaccination Act of 1853; and there is now a bill before Parliament to extend the provisions of that Act. By this measure it is proposed to make vaccination compulsory upon all children up to thirteen years of age; as well as upon all emigrants and crews of emigrant ships, all scholars in schools receiving aid from Government grants, and all inmates of workhouses, lunatic asylums, and prisons. In the case of the operation not proving successful in the first instance, it is to be repeated again and again, at intervals of not less than two months, until the patient shall receive a "certificate of insusceptibility to vaccine disease," which will be available to him for one year only; after which the same course of vaccination and revaccination will have to be gone through; and so on every year. All persons to whom the Act shall apply will be liable to be called upon to produce a certificate of successful vaccination, or of insusceptibility to vaccine disease; and every person "refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirement of this Act" will be liable to a penalty of 20s., and 5s. additional for every day's continuance after notice. Besides these pecuniary penalties, which, though they may sometimes operate seriously, may yet not be found sufficiently heavy to enforce obedience where conscientious and rooted objections exist, except in the case of the poorer classes, is a provision calculated to strike terror into the hearts of sensitive persons, and, as we think, wantonly to aggravate the pain of domestic bereavement. By the 27th clause it is ordained that in the case of the death from smallpox of any child (that is a person under thirteen years of age) born since the 20th of August, 1853, a coroner's inquest shall be held on the body, with a view of ascertaining whether the deceased had been duly vaccinated; and, in default, of enforcing the penalties for neglect against the parents, through the agency of the Poor-law guardians. This is carrying the terrors of the law beyond the grave in a manner without precedent in our humane criminal code. Besides all this, there is a clause in the bill providing that, if smallpox shall become prevalent in any part of England, the Board of Health shall have power to issue special regulations as to steps for its repression "by revaccination or otherwise;" penalty for resisting any such regulations, £5.

Now it happens that, irrespective of the objections upon general grounds to this official interference with the cares and discretionary powers of parents in their dearest relations of life—in addition to the natural repugnance in the bosoms of all Englishmen against all that savours of arbitrary dictation and bureaucracy—there are very many persons who, whilst they entertain strong doubts as to the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small pox, on the other hand have a painful impression that the process itself is sometimes attended with evil effects, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the vaccine matter free from the taint of other disease. These are points, however, which we will not enter upon at present. We think it sufficient to call attention to the extraordinary compulsory provisions of this bill, and to suggest the question whether such an amount of interference with individual rights is now demanded in the interests of public safety?

## THE WORCESTERSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT POWICK.

THE first picnic for the season of the patients of the above excellent institution took place on Tuesday week, the 17th inst. The spot selected was in the adjoining parish of Leigh; where, by the kindness of Mr. G. Essex, of Leigh Court, a field had been placed at the disposal of the merry-makers. Forty-six of the female patients were brought, under the care of Miss Giddings (the matron) and Mr. Hume (the steward), assisted by a staff of nurses and attendants. The party from the institution numbered upwards of seventy, and arrived upon the ground in carriages and waggons about twelve o'clock. After partaking of lunch on the lawn they freely wandered over the grounds, under escort, but not obstructive, surveillance, and enjoyed the beautiful prospect.

The field had been admirably chosen for the purpose. It is the high field which lies to the east of the ancient Leigh Court. At the base of the lofty mound where the keep formerly stood is the deep-burrowing willow tree, winding its devious course amid the rich "hams," and pastures, and baysards that make its valley alike picturesque and profitable. Over against the mound is Cotheridge Court, with its mile of stately avenue; on one side are langier coppices, with a long reach of well-timbered landscape, crowned by the spires of the Faithful City; on the other side



is the wooded country stretching from Broadwas and Martley, to Alfrick, backed by its noble range of hills—the Abberley, Berrow, and Ankerdine; the panorama is continued by the wooded heights of Old Storage and the famous hills of Malvern; and, in the immediate foreground, shut out from the meadow by a screen of chestnuts and trimly-kept churchyard. A landscape such as this, full of diversified beauty, and bathed in the glories of one of the brightest days of sunny June, could not awaken other than pleasurable feelings in the breasts of those whose faculties, though obscured on certain points, are the more keenly susceptible to the delights of sight and sound.

Many of the patients having expressed a wish to see the interior of the church, they were conducted through the sacred edifice, and were greatly gratified with an inspection of the many fine monuments and objects of interest that it contains. After walking round the churchyard they returned to their meadow, where the brass band of the institution had now commenced playing. The band is not only a significant feature in the government of a lunatic asylum conducted on humane and enlightened principles, but it is also an evidence of what may be done by perseverance and good instruction. It is entirely composed of the warders of the institution, who, notwithstanding that their hours of practice are necessarily limited, have, in the short space of eight months, become a most efficient band. This is due to the judicious tuition and untiring exertions of Mr. Langdon, of Worcester, who has had their sole training, and has devoted no little time and talent to the furtherance of this really important work;—we say really important, because the introduction of music into the asylum has been marked with the happiest effects on the patients. The band plays at the institution on certain evenings in the week, and on Fridays the patients have a dance.

Mr. Langdon having taken his place at the head of his pupils, and being joined by Mr. Hume, the steward, who is an excellent musician, the national airs of France and England were played in fine style. To these a country dance succeeded, and to the lively measure of its music the majority of the patients were soon tripping, their nurses and attendants mixing with them. We were informed that so much had the pleasures of the day been anticipated, that the patients had devoted the previous evening to unceasing "ball practice," and the preparation of polkas for the next day's performance; and they certainly proved themselves to be admirably proficient in those mazy steps, to obtain a due knowledge of which we are accustomed to place ourselves under the instruction of a Coulon or a D'Egville.

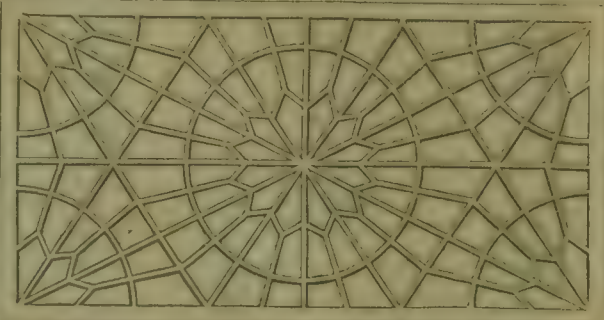
The picnic dinner was laid on the brow of the hill; and soon after three o'clock the beef-steak pies and other good things provided for the occasion were plunged into with a right good will, and appetites sharpened by air and exercise. After dinner, music and dancing alternated for the remainder of the evening, the exertions of the band being relieved by those of a fiddler. Nor were songs wanting, for one of the female patients sang an old ballad, in admirable style, and with a good soprano voice; and a male patient (who has a knowledge of music, and is the drummer of the band, amused a large audience by the genuine humour that he threw into "Villikins" and two other comic songs.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of Leigh were present, and freely joined the patients in their dances and amusements. This gave a social character to the assembly that appeared to exercise a salutary influence on the afflicted inmates of the institution, whose unvarying demeanour throughout the day was a sufficient evidence of the beneficial results that have been accomplished in laying aside the terrors of chains and whips, and darkened cells, for bright rooms, kind words, and humane treatment.

The day was terminated without the slightest contrtemps having occurred to mar its pleasures; and it was nearly eight o'clock before the picnic party left the ground, taking with them, as we may hope, many sunny fancies wherewith to cheer less happier moments.—CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

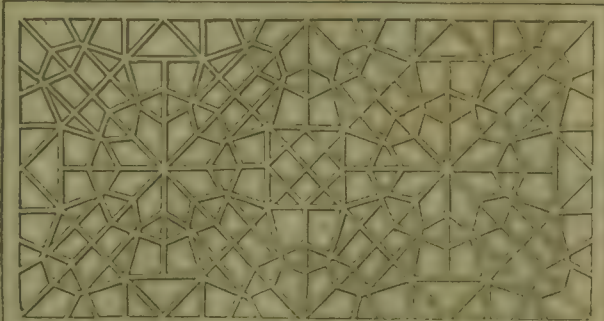
## TURKISH ART.

THE outlines of these specimens of ornamental art in Turkey have been placed at our disposal by an obliging Correspondent, and are interesting, as representing the style of Eastern ornamentation.



STONE RAILING IN FRONT OF MOSQUE, AT ISNIK.

No. 1 is the copy of Front Railing on either side of main entrance; and No. 2 is the copy of Side Railing of a porch leading into a Turkish mosque at Isnik (formerly called Nicæa), in Asia Minor. The facade is formed of three arches, very slightly pointed at the keystones, and built of marble, elaborately carved and polished. The pillars inside of the mosque are of porphyry, where there is also a lofty carved pulpit. The minaret is built of glazed blue bricks, in zigzag courses, which enable it to be seen from a considerable distance. The railings from which the



STONE RAILING ON SIDE OF TURKISH MOSQUE, AT ISNIK.

above copies were taken are in slabs eight feet in length by four feet in height, and four inches thick; each is cut out of a single stone, and no flaw or break could be perceived in any one of them.

**NO ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP FOR PRUSSIA.**—It now appears certain that we are not to have a Roman Catholic bishop in this city. The Minister of Public Worship is of opinion that there is not sufficient reason to create such a see in this capital, the number of Roman Catholics here not being sufficient to warrant such a step. The King, it is said, has fully approved of this decision.—Letter from Berlin.



LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little drink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

HOTSPUR'S CHAIR AND THE BLOODY GAP, ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.



ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland, abounds in interest; and our Engraving (from a drawing by Cuthbert Bede) represents one of its most noteworthy features. "Hotspur's Chair" is the name given to the seated recess of the Ravine Tower, to which tradition points as the favourite resort of "the gallant Hotspur, young Harry Percy." Here, it is said, he was accustomed to sit the while his troops exercised in the Castle-yard beneath; and from hence he could view an approaching enemy, and take timely measures for their due reception. The Castle stands on a commanding situation; and through the loop-holes on either side of the stone seat Hotspur would have a very extensive prospect over the valley of the Aln and to the distant sea coast.

"The Bloody Gap" is between the Ravine and the Records (or Round) Tower. Its extent is plainly to be distinguished at the present day, from the variations in the masonry. It will be seen, in our Engraving, as commencing near to the angle of the wall, and extending to the right. "The Bloody Gap" was the name given to a breach made by the Scots during the Border wars. The date and exact event are unknown; but, according to tradition, three hundred of the Scots fell within the breach vainly endeavouring to make good their entrance. Many arrows have been found in the adjacent walls, so placed as to lead to the supposition that they were shot from the opposite battlements and windows of the keep when the assailants were making the "Bloody Gap." A broad walk runs along the walls and within the battlements of this second court-yard.

We have reason to believe that no sketches taken within the walls of Alnwick Castle have hitherto been published. We shall, therefore, have the more pleasure in returning to this subject at some future day.

WARRANT FOR THE GOLD MEDALS STRUCK AFTER THE PEACE IN 1713.

A copy of the original document, signed by Queen Anne, and countersigned by the Earl of Oxford, containing directions for the making and distribution of the Gold Medals after the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, may not be uninteresting at the present moment. It is thus worded:—

ANNE R.,

Whereas by Our Order in Council bearing date the 24th day of June last, We did declare our Pleasure, that Medals should be stamped to perpetuate the Memory of the happy conclusion of the Peace, according to the Draft of such Medal that day presented to and approved by Us, and did thereby direct, that such numbers of Medals of Gold be made and prepared according to the said Draft, as should be directed under Our Royal Signet and Sign Manual, to be distributed in such manner as We should think fit, OUR WILL AND PLEASURE now is, and We do hereby direct, authorise, and command that you forthwith give the necessary orders to the Master and Worker of Our Mint, to prepare, or cause to be made and prepared, with all the speed that may be, the number of Eight hundred and twelve Medals of Gold, according to the Draft approved by Us, as aforesaid, each Medal to contain in weight about fourteen pennyweight and fifteen grains of fine gold, and to be in value (with three shillings a piece for workmanship and wax) about three pounds ten shillings, which said Medals you are to cause the said Master and Worker to deliver in manner following, that is to say, into Our right trusty and wellbeloved Samuel Lord Masham, Cofferer of Our household, to be distributed by him to the several Lords and others mentioned in a List hereunto annexed, two hundred and fifty of the said Medals, and to Our right trusty and wellbeloved Counsellour, William Bromley, Esq., Speaker of Our House of Commons, the number of five hundred and sixty-two of the said medals for the several Members of the said House, and such of the Officers attending the same as are mentioned in the said List, and Our further Pleasure is, that by virtue of Our General Letters of Privy Seal bearing date the 13th day of March, in the First year of our Reign, you issue and pay, or cause to be issued and paid, out of any Our Treasure being and remaining in the Receipt of Our Exchequer applicable to the uses of Our Civil Government, to the said Master and Worker of Our Mint, or to his Assigns, so much as the said Medals shall amount unto, not exceeding the number and value aforesaid, upon his producing to you the receipts of the said Samuel Lord Masham, and of the said Speaker of Our House of Commons, for the delivery of the said Medals, the said value to be paid to the said Master and Worker without account, interest or other charge, and clear of all fees or disbursements on receiving. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the 14th day of July, 1713, in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command,

OXFORD.

To Our Right Trusty Rt. Wellbeloved Cousin and Counsellour Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, Our High Treasurer. A LIST OF GOLD MEDALS (made to perpetuate the memory of the happy conclusion of the peace) to be distributed by the Right Honorable the Lord

Masham, Cofferer of her Majesty's Household, and the Right Honorable William Bromley, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons; viz:—

By the Lord Masham.

To the Right Honorable the Peers in the House of Lords ... 170  
To her Majesty for the Lady at Court ... 50  
To Foreign Ministers, Secretaries of Embassies, and others ... 30

In all ... 250

By the Speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Members of the House ... 553  
To the Chaplain, Serjeant-at-Arms, Clerk, and Clerk Assistant ... 4

Total ... 812

The gold medals thus ordered to be made bore on the obverse the Queen's head, with the inscription ANNA D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REG.; and on the reverse a figure of Britannia standing, holding an olive branch in her right hand, and a shield and spear in her left. Beneath, on one side of her, are represented ships ploughing the main, and on the other persons engaged in the business of agriculture. Above is the legend COMPOSITIS VENERANTUR ARMIS; and, in the exergue, MDCCXIII. Medals of silver were also struck of the same type, and specimens of both may be seen in the coin-room of the British Museum, together with another silver medal, of large size, also struck on the occasion of the same peace, and of rare occurrence, of very similar design, but the legend on the obverse altered to BELLO. ET. PACE; and, in the exergue, ANNO MDCCXIII. PAX RESTITUTA. Both designs were executed by John Croker, chief engraver of the Mint (whose initials are beneath the Queen's bust), and the original draughts for them are preserved in his Book of Designs in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, purchased by me at the sale of Stanesby Alchorne, Esq., in November, 1851. British Museum, May 29. F. MADDEN.

QUERIES.

THE ELMS, SMITHFIELD.—In your interesting article on the old executioners, the Elms, which some historians have placed at Tyburn, are said to have been a spot in Smithfield. May I request the writer's authority for this statement?—STRYPE.

[There are abundant authorities, but the following extracts from Maitland will be sufficient to prove that a place called the Elms, in Smithfield, was from very early times a spot where criminals suffered:—"In the time of Henry V. a new building was made in the west part of Smithfield, betwixt the Horse-pool and the river of the Wells of Turmill brook, in a place then called the 'Elms,' for that there grew many elm-trees and had been the place of execution for offenders," vol. ii., p. 987, ed. 1775. "Between Hosier and Cow lanes, in Smithfield, anciently was a large pool of water called Smithfield-pond, or Horse-pool, from the watering of horses there, and to the south-west of which in Cow-lane, where St. John's-courts is situate, stood the gallows or public place of execution denominated the 'Elms,'" &c., vol. ii., p. 991.]

CAN you inform me who is the author of the following pamphlet?—"Temporis Filia Veritas. A merry device called the Troublesome travell of Tyme, and the dangerous delivery of her Daughter Truth.—Interlocutors, Bennion the Button-maker and Balthazar the Barber. Anno 1589." I should be glad to learn also who is the author of "Political Merriment: or Truths told to some Tune. Faithfully translated from the original French of R. H. S. H. H. S. F. A. G. G. A. M. M. P. and Messieurs Brinsden and Collier, the State-Occulist, and Crooked Attorney, Li Proveditori dell'i Curtisani. By a Lover of his Country. London. Printed for A. Boulter, without Temple Bar, in the Glorious Year of our Preservation, 1714." It contains many clever political hits, and cutting sarcasms; most of which, however, would be much too broad for the present day. The copy before me is marked "scarce."—ROCKWOOD.

Who was the author of the Irish ballad "St. Patrick was a gentleman, and born of decent people?"—SEAMROCK.

[This song originally consisted of three verses, which were the joint production of the late Mr. Henry Bennett and Mr. Toleken, of Cork, and were sung by them in alternate lines at a masquerade in that city, where they appeared as ballad-singers in the winter of 1814 or 1815."—Vide Croker's "Popular Songs of Ireland," p. 22.]

WHERE did the Chernavoda (or Cara-Son) branch of the river Danube formerly discharge its waters into the Black Sea?—D. F. G.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

SINGULAR REQUEST.—In the sketch of the life of John Roby, appended to "Roby's Legendary and Poetical Remains" (Longman), page 26, is the following note, written in 1827:—"Hermiteage, near Derwentwater-lake. Major Cockington built and endowed it for any person who would live there in entire seclusion, locked up for seven years; after this apprenticeship he might, if he thought proper, have his liberty, and an annuity of £100 a year. No one has yet been found to fulfil this engagement, and the place was built up twenty or thirty years ago."—B. H.

"WE CAUGHT HIM NAPPING AS MORSE DID HIS MARE."—It was a common thing when I was at school in the north of England if we caught a boy asleep when he should have been awake, to say, "I've caught thee napping as Moss (not Morse) did his mare." The interpretation is—a man of the name of Moss had a mare who was very wild and difficult to catch, and one day seeing her lying in a slough, and, thinking she was asleep, he exultingly exclaimed, "Well, I've caught thee napping at last!" the poor mare, at the same time, being as dead as Julius Cæsar.—S.

WHIP-DOG DAY.—For the information of your correspondent Egidius, I send the following extract from "Drake's Eboracum," p. 219:—"St. Luke's Day (October 18) is known in York by the name of Whip-Dog Day, from a strange custom that schoolboys use here of whipping all the dogs that are seen in the streets that day. Whence this uncommon persecution took its rise is uncertain. Yet, though it is certainly very old, I am not of opinion, with some, that it is as ancient as the Romans. The tradition that I have heard of its origin seems very probable, that in times of Popery a priest, celebrating mass at this festival, in some church in York, unfortunately dropped the pax after consecration, which was snatched up suddenly and swallowed by a dog that lay under the altar-table. The profanation of this high mystery occasioned the death of the dog, and a persecution began, and has since continued, on this day, to be severely carried on against his whole tribe in our city." Tradition gives other versions with respect to the original sin of the unlucky dog that brought down such trouble upon the backs of his descendants. Some assert that a sacred vessel was defiled in the Minister; others, that the dog, relishing the aroma from the hem of a dogmatic priest's garment—a pillar of the Church—defiled that; but old Drake undoubtedly gives the most reliable version of the story. The custom was kept up with great spirit until within a few years, not only by "schoolboys," but by others of a larger growth, yet blessed with no more sense. It was, I believe, at last very wisely forbidden by one of the mayors, and has, consequently, gradually declined; a few mischievous urchins generally transgress, but the canine race in York have happily now little to fear on St. Luke's Day.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—In reply to the query of your correspondent in Aberdeen, in your paper of May 24th, I refer him to a letter in the Scots Magazine for 1753: it is dated Renfrew, February 1, 1753, and begins thus:—"Sir, It is well known to all who are conversant with electric experiments, that the electric power may be propagated along a small wire from one place to another, without being sensibly abated by the length of its progress. Let then a set of wires, equal in number to the letters in the alphabet, be extended horizontally between two given places," &c. The rest of the letter will be found in the Scots Magazine. Your correspondent will see that the date is fourteen years earlier than that of the publication from which he quotes.—DAVID C. A. AGNEW, Wigtown.

CALVES-HEAD ROLL.—Be pleased to inform your correspondent who inquires as to the origin of the item "To calves-head, &c.," in the old "battles" of the Middle Temple, that in ancient times the chief cook of that renowned society gave every Easter Term a calves-head breakfast to the whole fraternity, for which every gentleman paid at least one shilling. In the eleventh year of James I., however, this breakfast was turned into a dinner, and appointed to be on the first and second Monday in every Easter Term. The price per head was regularly fixed, and to be paid by the whole society, as well absent as present—a fact which will account for the appearance of the item in the Trinity bills. The sum thus collected, instead of belonging solely to the cooks, was divided among all the domestics of the house (see "Herbert's Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery," 8vo, London, 1804, p. 227.—B. BRUNDELL, F.S.A., Temple, 16th June, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SENEX.—The song called "Plato's Advice," commencing "By Plato, why should man be vain?" is an alteration of a poem by the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, beginning, "Why, I believe, should man be vain?" (see "Hilton's Collection of English Songs," in the Rev. Mr. F. Maule's Collection).  
SCHOLAST.—Odi puerulus proceri ingenui. It is who err. The writer is speaking of a certain apprentice to books now familiarly known as the Errata, and is perfectly correct in using the singular number. He speaks of a list of faults, not of the faults themselves.  
THE PUBLIC.—For "Lullaberry," see National English Airs, by W. Chappell, F.S.A., vol. ii., p. 93, for the words; and for the music, vol. i., p. 47.

P. S., Lynn.—The author and the year of composition are both unknown.  
M. T., Carnarvon.—Much depends upon the condition, but a quarto of that late date, at the present time, cannot be of any particular value.  
W. J. M.—Your query has been answered a hundred times in various journals and books of reference.  
J. BARON BRAD.—Want of space, not will, was the deterring influence. If the MS. required can be found it shall be returned by post.  
J. F., Nottingham.—A note addressed to R. Bigsby, Esq., Davies-street, London, would probably obtain for you the information desired.  
A. E.—In Byron's "Child Harold," stanza xlii.:  
Oh, for one hour of blind old Dandolo!  
Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe.  
RECEIVED.—James Follitt, W. L. W., Singleton, D. M. A. B., Colne, John Miles, J. M. W., Bristol, A. Welch of the Last Century, De Wykes, G. M., St. Pancras, M. P., Athenaeum, Sir Frederic Madden, D. D., Christ Church, Oxford; A. Z., Thomas Brown, Kilmarnock; A. Gillivray; Henry Rance, Cambridge; G. W. M., Philadelphia; B. A., G. L., S. P. B., M. B., J. H. B., Macdonald; Covey, J. B. B., Alopa, Foto, P. F., C. D. R., D. F. C., J. C. H., Exoniensis, V., Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., Wm. Twicken, Peck, R. B. M., D.D.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MEMBER.—Arrangements are being made to ensure the continuance of the Consultation Games at the St. George's Club. Our game is to be played every week without fail.  
J. P., Coventry.—The game shall be reported on next week.  
A. W. R.—Quite consistent.  
G. L., Liverpool.—Assuredly he can.  
G. T.—The solution you require is—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to K 5th (best)	3. Q to K 3rd	K takes Q
2. Q to K B sq	Any move.	4. Kt mates.	

I. W., Gosport.—There are some notable points in both the games, but in the latter White overlooks a palpable mate "on the move."  
I. M., Bristol.—It is impossible to tell, after such a lapse of time, and among the many thousand communications since received.  
JUNIOR.—The renewal of the old Chess Association in the West Riding of Yorkshire must needs have a beneficial influence, not only upon the amateurs of the confederating towns, but upon those of the whole county. Already there is a talk of a match being arranged between Manchester and Leeds, and we heartily hope the project will be realised. Such a contest would excite the liveliest interest throughout the province, and would lead to the re-creation of a dozen good clubs which the war and other depressing circumstances have broken up.

J. D., Banbury.—The annual meeting of "The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association," is to be held this coming autumn, in the great Public Hall, at Birmingham (President, Lord Ward; Vice-President, Lord Lyttelton; Committee, Messrs. Staunton, Ingley, Touks, &c.); and from the preparations being made, and the character of the management, there is every reason to anticipate this gathering, both in numbers and interest, will surpass even that of Leamington, last year.

DISCHOLUS.—The key move to Enigma No. 50 is—1. Q to Q 5th. In Enigma 417 it was subsequently ascertained that a White pawn was necessary at White's K 4th. Enigma 59 is a mate in five, not three, moves.

CONRAD BAYER, Vienna.—Your solution is perfectly correct. We regret to say that the problems promised never reached us.

JUVENIS.—Get the "Chess-players' Companion," published by Bohn. This work contains a treatise on all the odds at Chess from a Queen to a Pawn.

MATCHES BETWEEN MR. LABOUCHÈRE AND DR. RIVIERE.—We are requested to state that the last result of the two contests between these combatants was—Laroche, 10; Dr. Riviere, 15; Drawn, 1.

ACTUARY.—DATES OF MATCHES.—The match by correspondence between the London and the Edinburgh Chess Clubs began in 1821 and terminated in 1823; the matches between Mr. La Bourdonnais and Mr. McDonnell were played in 1831; and the contest between Mr. Staunton and Mr. St. Amant in 1833.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 612, by Alpha. Miles, G. W. H., Septimus, London, Margot, Ernest, Baldmore, H. P., R. F. S., G. T. P., Nero, B. B. N., Joseph P., Coventry, F. R. of Norwich, J. J. of Harworth, Obstinate, W. T. B., Fred. T., Derby, John de M., Chlurg, Ruris, Julius A. M., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 647, by Derevon, Dr. Field, London, Septimus, Blair, Hanbury, Biles, H. T. D., B. T. M., G. D., Alfred M., Old Salt, P. M. T., Omega, Tom Thumb, G. W. F., P. P., Medius, Mercator, Sigma, Germanus, Von H. B., Beta, Cantab, Omicron, P., Oriol Coll, Oxford, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by P. R., Norwich; J. P., Coventry; H. W., S. M. G., Oxoniensis, Edward, Nero, Czar, Gregory, W. G. P., Onyx, S. P. B., Derevon, R. T., Southport, P., Oriol Coll, Oxford; H. T. S., Omega, Medius, Tom Thumb, Omicron, Cantab, Well-wisher, are correct. All others are wrong.

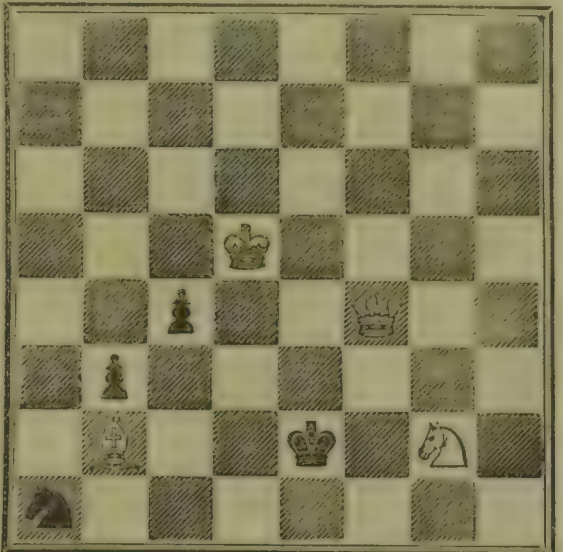
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 644.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 7th	R takes B (best)	3. P to K 7th (ch)	Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to B sq	4. R to Q 8th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 645.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The five Game annexed was played between Mr. G. FRASER and a Brother Amateur, for the purpose of testing a novel and very interesting variation in the Evans' Gambit, which Mr. Fraser has introduced, and which bids fair to have a lasting place in the future analyses of this favourite opening.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. B to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th (e)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	29. P to Q 6th	Q to Q B 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	30. R to Q B sq	P takes B
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	31. Q R to Q B 7th	Q to Q R sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	32. Q to K B 5th	B to Q 2nd (f)
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	33. R takes B	R takes R
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	34. Q takes R	P to Q R 4th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	35. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	36. P to Q 7th	K to R 2nd
10. Q to Q R 4th (a)	K to B sq (b)	37. Q takes K B P	R to K B sq
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	38. Q to K 4th	P to Q Kt 7th
12. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to R 4th	39. Q takes Q P	P to Q Kt 6th
13. K to B sq (c)	B to Q 2nd	40. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 7th
14. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th	41. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to B sq
15. P to K B 4th	Q Kt takes B	42. P to K B 3rd	Q to Q sq
16. Q takes Kt	Kt to K B 7th (ch)	43. P to K 6th	Q to K 2nd
17. R takes Kt	B takes R	44. P to K B 5th	P to Q B 5th
18. P to K 5th	Q to K 2nd	45. Kt to Q B 4th	P to Q B 6th
19. Q Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 4th	46. Kt takes R P	Q takes Kt
20. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K R 3rd	47. P to K 7th	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
21. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	48. K to R 2nd	P Queens
22. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	49. P takes R "Queens"	K to R 2nd
23. Q to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd	(ch)	
24. Kt takes K B	P takes Kt	50. P to K B 6th (dis. Q takes Q)	
25. P to Q R 3rd (d)	B to Q Kt 4th	(ch)	
26. Q to K 4th	R to Q sq	51. Q takes Kt P—Mate	
27. P takes P	P takes P		

(a) This move, it will be remembered, is the leading feature in Mr. Fraser's variation, and, while taking us completely out of the old line of attack, it undoubtedly opens up many striking and beautiful courses of play.

(b) Perhaps the best reply is 10. Q to Q 2nd; in that case Mr. Fraser recommends 11. Q to R Kt 3rd; and if the Q is attacked by the adverse Q Kt, he takes the K B P with his B, checking. This line of play costs a piece; but White seems to obtain an attack which fully amends the loss.

(c) An all-important preparative.

(d) This looks tame after the impetuosity of the previous moves. We should have been inclined to march on at once with the K Pawn, and then to plant the Kt at K 5th. Black could never have held out long under such an assault as might have been made upon him in many ways.

(e) No one could be more accommodating than White's opponent during the later stages of the game. He plays just the moves that, without absolutely throwing away the game, enable White to win it prettily.

(f) Q to her 4th looks better than this.

WEST RIDING CHESS ASSOCIATION.—In no spirit of rivalry—as their circular informs us—with the Northern and Midland Counties Association, the Chessamateurs of Yorkshire, to whom we owe the largest and most influential Chess society known, have determined to revive their old Yorkshire gatherings. For this purpose representatives from the Huddersfield, Leeds, and Wakefield clubs have had a meeting in Leeds, where it was decided that the clubs of Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Wakefield should at once unite under the title of "The West Yorkshire Chess Association," and that the first assemblage should take place at Leeds on the 21st of this month.





"THE LAKE OF GENEVA"—PAINTED BY W. COLLINGWOOD SMITH—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.





"LOOKING OUT"—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

#### ART-EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON.

AMONG the English sculptors who have risen of late to support the school established by Banks and Flaxman, Mr. Munro is by far the ablest. He draws his inspiration from classic sources, and imbues his conceptions with a poetry and domestic beauty of his own. He has also a fine eye and hand for transferring his conceptions from clay to marble. This year he is seen to great advantage. His marble alto-relievo (No. 1352) of the daughter and son of Mr. Gladstone, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the Illustrations of our present Number, is most happily executed. Our young sculptor delights in infantine grace and beauty. Not less excellent, though in a different way, is another example of his art, "Repose Study of a Baby in Marble," and a very beautiful study he has made of infancy and innocence. The group is better than the poetry by which Mr. Munro has sought to illustrate it:—

But, O my babe, thy lids are laid  
Close fast upon thy cheek!  
And not a dream of power and sheen  
Can make a passage up between.

Mr. John Thomas, another English sculptor, in whom we note a marked improvement from year to year, contributes to the Academy three specimens of his skill in sculpture; viz. "Rachel" (1250); "Cleopatra" (1261); and "Queen Boadicea inciting the Britons to avenge the loss of their liberty, and the wrongs inflicted upon her children and herself" (1233). "It was much better (said the Queen of the Iceni) to fall honourably in defence of liberty than be again exposed to the outrages of the Romans." There is the heroic dignity of woman in Mr. Thomas's "Boadicea."

Our next Illustration is taken from one of the screens in the gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, and comes from the pencil of that favourite with the public, Mr. F. W. Topham. He calls it "Looking Out." The action of the dog is admirable, and the whole incident is told most unmissably.

Our next Illustration is from the same Exhibition, and is the best of Mr. W. C. Smith's many excellent contributions to the gallery. The subject is a never-tiring one with poets and painters—"The Lake of Geneva." Mr. Collingwood Smith had Byron before him when he sought to represent this celebrated water:—

Clear, placid, Leman! thy contrasted lake  
With the wide world I dwell in is a thing  
Which warns me with its stillness to forsake  
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.

Once I loved  
Torn ocean's roar; but thy soft murmuring  
Sounds sweet, as if a sister's voice reproved,  
That I with stern delight should once have been so moved.

A more beautiful drawing has very seldom been seen on the walls of the Water-Colour Society than this by Mr. Smith.

Our Illustrations from the New Society of Painters in Water- Colours are "Come Along," a kind of "Follow-my-leader" picture, one of Mr. Jenkins the secretary's clever contributions. The expression on the face of the child is inimitable. Admirable, too, is the picture in point of colour. "Titian and his God-daughter—a Sonnet from Peter Aretin," is by Mr. W. H. Kearney, who has here brought all his wealth of colour to do full justice to the great Venetian painter.



### "GRAZIELLA," PAINTED BY RUDOLPH LEHMANN.

THIS is one of Lamartine's prettiest word-pictures, exquisitely transferred to canvas by Rudolph Lehmann, of Rome. Lamartine relates in his autobiographical "Confidences" that having, during a youthful freak, been wrecked in a fishing-boat in the Greek Isle of Proclia, he and his companions were fed, clothed, and sheltered by a fisherman's family. One evening he read to them the story of "Paul and Virginia." We translate the passage in which this scene is described, that the poetic fidelity with which Rudolph Lehmann has illustrated it may be thoroughly appreciated:—

In a short time the attitude of each listener was changed. The fisherman, with his elbow resting on his knee, and his ear strained towards me, forgot to mend his nets. The old grandmother, who was seated opposite me, rested her chin upon her clasped hands, in the devout attitude of the poor women who sit humbly on the church pavement listening to the word of God. Beppo laid his guitar noiselessly on the ground, and placed his hand across the strings lest the wind should stir them to sound. Graziella, who remained usually at a little distance, insensibly approached me as if she were fascinated by some hidden power of attraction. Reclining on the wall of the terrace where I had placed myself, she drew nearer and nearer to my side. She gazed with her large earnest eyes, now on the book, now at my lips, whence flowed the recital. Before I had reached the middle of the story, the girl had forgotten her usual shyness towards me. I felt her warm breath upon my hands. Her hair lightly touched my forehead. Two or three burning tears fell from her cheeks, and blotted the page quite close to my fingers. Except the slow and monotonous tones of my voice, as I translated to the fisher family this poem of the heart, no sound could be heard, save the dull and distant murmur of the waves, as they beat against the coast beneath our feet.

M. Lamartine himself was so moved when he saw the picture in the Paris Exhibition that he wrote a very flattering letter to the artist. From it, in a letter to the artist, he wrote thus:—

Graziella was but a dream—thanks to you, she becomes a reality. When I say a dream, I speak metaphorically, for nothing in that page of my life is imaginary except the name. The impression which I experienced on finding myself on the scene with a souvenir thus revived would have proved, I doubt not, a remunerating impression for yourself also. You would have seen the power of your talent in my attitude and in my eyes. I return this morning to the Exhibition solely to see you again.

A mature connoisseur, difficult to please, said yesterday that you were in those halls the Petrarch of the pencil. You will see your name become great—poetry and love, if they do not always bring fortune, bring at least happiness and glory to men who make their debut like you.

I am poor, but I should regret to see this picture pass into other hands than my own.

The "other hands" into which this picture has passed are those of a munificent London citizen, who can only enjoy the splendid collection of art-treasures he possesses through the medium of others, for it is his misfortune to be blind.

As Rudolph Lehmann—first introduced to the English public by his "Graziella" (No. 360), and his "Roman Balcony Scene" (No. 11), now in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy—has already excited great attention, even beyond Art circles, it may be of interest to mention that he was born in Hamburg in 1819; and studied, first, under his father (himself an accomplished painter), and afterwards in Paris, Munich, and Rome, in which last metropolis of art he has fixed his residence. His greatest work, representing "The Pope in the act of Blessing the Multitude assembled to witness the Completion of the great Work of Draining the Pontine Marshes," is in the Museum of Lille. He is best known, however, by the studies of Roman peasant life transferred to stone in two colours by M. Julien.

"Graziella," a charming episode from Lamartine's "Confidences," is published separately, and amply repays perusal.

### CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

OUR visit to the Crystal Palace Picture-Gallery this week has not yet been productive of the result we anticipated; and we think, with all due respect to the managing director of this establishment (whose efforts in other departments we feel bound to eulogise), that an error has been committed in giving the public access to an embryo gallery, in which a great portion of the pictures have either not arrived, or at least received numbers and labels, and of which the catalogue will not be ready for a fortnight, as we were informed. With many of the pictures it was with us tantalizing guess-work as to subject, painter, or country; and, with every latitude to aspirants, we think that some judgment ought to have been used in excluding pictures that are monstrously bad. There are many charming pictures in the collection; but, even if first-class ones are not to be obtained, we think that the directors have done wrong in admitting works that are positive eyesores.

The English pictures are generally bad, as it would appear that our best artists have not made up their minds to encourage any rival to the existing establishments in Pall-mall. The few exceptions make the rule. The best of the English school Landseer's charming "Forester's Family," finds its way by a loan from the collection of the King of the Belgians. The "Forester's family" are the frisky young deer obeying the well-known signal of the keeper; and it is superfluous to tell the reader how this hard of brown heath and shaggy wood can treat such a subject. No colourist of the seventeenth century, whatever be his line, that we are aware of, may be put before Landseer in silky delicacy of detail, and yet, at the same time, in a general impression of force. A great literary writer has compared technical power of a high order to the trunk of an elephant, which could pick up a pin or crush a man encased in steel. The style of Landseer in his best efforts conveys this double impression of feminine fineness in detail which sums itself up in a totality, not of weakness or inequality, but of masterly force.

This very high but not exaggerated praise we can give to no other picture in the English collection here. Leslie has a clever picture from "Don Quixote"; and Sidney Percy a couple of Welsh landscapes, which show that he has looked at Nature for himself. These latter have truth, but not of the most pleasant kind: he understands the treatment of sunlight, but we would recommend less black in his shadows, and more breadth in his touch.

This English collection abounds in pictures which we cannot call bad, but unequal and imperfect—parts done with care or felicity, and other parts botched and over-muddled, or so generalised as to be out of keeping with the rest. Many of these are by young, and perhaps by promising, artists, and it goes against our grain to lead out to execution poor fellows who have perhaps done their best. Among the landscapes that pleased us is a cottage in Cumberland by Dearman; the house itself, and the mountains in the distance, very nicely done; but the tree on the left not to our taste; let Mr. Dearman look into Hobbema for a few lessons as to how trunks and masses of foliage can be looked at by the eye of an artist. We also note favourably "A Scene in Betchworth-park," by N. Lupton; but too much pea-green rather offends. Why not have brought in something of a red tone, as a harmonising contrast? or, without altering the outline, some device of chiaroscuro? We may not capriciously invent or transpose in landscape said to represent a particular spot; but a perfectly free interpretation of nature is fully within the allowable means of art.

In the French and German schools we have many fine pictures. The "Judgment of Solomon," by Baron Wappers, shows the mastery drawing of this distinguished artist, who, having resigned the directorship of the Academy of Antwerp, which he held with such distinction during so many years, is now pursuing a prosperous career in Paris, where his works are deservedly held in very high esteem. We confess that we do not like this "Judgment of Solomon," or rather the offence which gave motive for Solomon's judgment. The real mother of the child ought not to beg for it, imploring piteously; she should spring forward and seize it, as a lioness would defend her cub from the hunter. Our conception, therefore, of the dramatic treatment of this subject differs radically from that of the Baron, who, we are bound to say, is a man of large general powers and attainments; and therefore it is not without diffidence that we express this opinion. In other respects there is much to admire. The draperies are largely treated; and the Hebrew character of the women carefully preserved, without falling into the exaggerated noses of a Quintin Matsys, or into the other extreme of those artists who make the women of the Old Testament young ladies with the contours of France and England.

A "Souvenir of Flanders," by Pieron, we take to be a view in the Campina, somewhat in the manner of Vaudever. It is a very pretty piece of unambitious local nature—the heath and mosses treated with great delicacy. Of interiors the most striking is "The Courtyard of an Hostel in the Seventeenth Century, with Troopers Gaming," by Lays. It looks just like one of those curious Renaissance hostels

that one sees in Prague and Nuremberg. When we say that it would not be unworthy of Roberts, we name an artist with whom every painter of architectural interiors may feel proud to be mentioned.

Among the genre pictures we particularly note "The Critical Moment," by Vautier—a subject treated with great humour. The wooer, in Continental fashion, pops the question, not to the young lady, but to the father. The lover's embarrassment, the burly self-sufficiency of the father, and the suppressed anxiety of the daughter, are full of felicitous dramatic power. "A Wedding Scene in the Island of St. Mark, of the Zuyder Zee," is exceedingly curious, as showing the old Dutch costume: the wide hose, the crimson stockings, the broad brimmed hat, and the form of the shoe;—wanting only a Vandyke frill to carry us back to the seventeenth century. The inhabitants of the islands of the Zuyder Zee and the Saxons of Transylvania appear to be the only populations that still preserve the dress of that period. Another excellent picture is a "Refractory Schoolboy," by De Block, who deals with his colour as a sort of more sober De Hooze.

A "Combat of Bulls," by Verboeckhoven, shows wonderful knack in animal-painting; the coats of the bulls are done to admiration, but Mr. Verboeckhoven has often done better than this, which has too much the air of very pretty Sevres china-painting. The "Royal Chase" of Monpezat shows a very great improvement in this artist since his visit to England some years ago: his horses were always good, but certain ambitious efforts at effects of broken light were coarse and untruthful. In this respect we perceive a very great improvement. The terrace and avenue, which, for want of a catalogue or a label, we presume to be at Compiègne or Fontainebleau, form a very pretty and consistent landscape, with the light delicately managed, and the cavaliers uncommonly tiny and pretty. The French horse and cattle painters were insufficiently represented without Rosa Bonheur, whose "Charcoal-burners," if we mistake not, we saw last year in Pall-mall, along with Mons. Biard's "Gulliver." Both pictures are well known. Of the first it is superfluous to speak; and the second, with all its cleverness, is not to us sympathetic. There is less coarseness in this than in many other works of Mons. Biard, who is certainly the most prolific caricaturist of the day, and an endless fertility of invention cannot be denied him. Even in this "Gulliver" the inversion of the ordinary relation between human stature and reptiles' dimensions, with the great Brobdingnagian hand in agreement with the reptiles and vegetation, and in disagreement with the dimensions of Gulliver, is in happy accord with Swiftian invention: with all this the element of sympathy is wanting, and we infinitely prefer those *flâneurs* of the Boulevard and those *Badouins* of the *arais*, whom he treats, and even overdoes, with such a prodigious expenditure of fancy and force.

Of what we may almost call caricature in landscape there is a very good specimen in what we presume to be a street in New York; the execution is coarse, but full of effect, somewhat in the theatrical scene-painting manner, and the bustle of sledding and traffic on snowy streets in midwinter, is well given. The omnibus-sledge is to an Englishman novel and characteristic. The picture is a coarse one, but spirited, and redolent of a go-a-head people.

We were charmed with two landscapes portraying Norwegian scenery, which are among the most attractive and faultless pictures of the Exhibition, the one called the "Mountain Rose," by Be her, representing a mountain reddened by the setting sun, and a lake in a hollow, above which an eagle is seen to swoop. The subject is highly poetical: a large view of nature, dealt with by a man who is evidently familiar with the fitful airs and most striking aspects of hill regions. The other landscape is a mountain-scene at Orrendale, in Norway, by Mons. Gude, a still more charming picture, representing a mid day sun on a snow-capped mountain, and the chiaroscuro evolved by a grand mass of thunder-clouds. The delicate blue of the ununsunned snow and all the other parts of the picture are done with great naturalness. None of our Scotch Thompsons and Macullochs have, in our opinion, dealt with mountain landscape so poetically, nor has Stanfield always got so well over the difficulty of so hard an object as a snowy mountain. We have not the pleasure of knowing other productions of M. Gude, but we confidently recommend this landscape to the admiration of the visitors to the Crystal Palace.

### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

ON Saturday last Mr. Roebuck, M.P., the newly-appointed chairman of the Administrative Reform Association, made his first public appearance in that capacity, by presiding over a public meeting of the members of the association, held at the London Tavern. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. Mitchell, M.P.; Mr. Murrough, M.P.; and Messrs. J. P. Ball, Hamilton Geale, J. I. Traversa, Wm. Lister, J. H. Elliott, J. Underwood, J. J. Mechi, S. Morley, E. Burke, J. P. Gassiot, T. Allan, T. Buxton, —King, Esq., Capt. Wilson, East India Navy, Dr. Challice; and at a later period of the day Meer Jaffir Ali Khan, who was attired in full Oriental costume, was introduced by Mr. Murrough.

The Hon. Chairman, having assumed the presidential chair, commenced his address by pointing out what he conceived to be the cause of the gross mismanagement of our national affairs as exhibited in the indecision which led to the war with Russia, and to the way in which that war was carried on:—

It is the fault of the governors whom you appointed; and last of all, it is your fault for having appointed those governors. It has long been my belief that the people of England, in this war, are very like the people of America. We are told that the intelligent, instructed, well-to-do people of that country look upon public affairs as the gods of Epicurus are said to have done on the affairs of this mundane world: they were happy, pursued their own occupations, obtained wealth, and followed pleasure—they were very comfortable, and left the State to take care of itself. So you have done (Hear, hear). You have allowed two parties in this country to range themselves the one opposite the other, to obtain political power, and to pursue their own interests. You looked on, and what was the consequence? Why, gallant men who went out in your name, to fight your battles, to protect your interests, were made to suffer what I may call, when I think of you, an ignominious death (Hear). They fell not by the sword of the enemy, but by causes brought about by the imbecility of their rulers (Hear). They died from want, from cold, and from every mischief which imbecility and inefficiency could create. Day by day was the soul of England harrowed by the accounts of those transactions, and it was not until the voice of the press called upon the people of this country to insist upon their rulers doing their duty that anything was done (Loud cheers). And let me tell you that you owe a great debt to the press (Cheers). Upon that occasion was tried for the first time a great experiment. Publicity was introduced into the management of the army, and we were told that its destruction would be the inevitable consequence. What was the consequence? To show that destruction was the effect of the inefficiency of our rulers, and that inefficiency was discovered by the agents of the press, who were sent there to inform the public of what was going on (Cheers). What is it that upon such an occasion as the present you ought to do? Ought you to be apathetic, and follow your own pleasures and interests? Believe me to follow your own interests in that way is to take a very narrow view of your own interests. It behoves the people of this country to take an active part in the management of their own national concerns (Cheers). I do not mean that, like the old people of Athens, you are to meet together for the purpose of really directing the State; but you ought always to have your minds active, and be ready to bring to bear upon your representatives a direct responsibility (Cheers). This can only be done by showing yourselves at all times fully alive to what is happening, and ready to visit with punishment any dereliction of duty on the part of those who represent you (Cheers). It is idle to talk of Administrative Reform unless you are ready to have Parliamentary Reform (Loud cheers). The evil is there. The House of Commons is said to represent the people. But in that House you have by your apathy allowed the whole government of the country to be in the hands of some half-a-dozen families (Cheers). I see them night by night, one-half ranged on one side of a green table and the other half upon the other. I find among them party fights and individual hates, but I do not find the interests of England predominant. Then while this happens—I am not speaking of gentlemen who have no possession of the government of this country as demons in human shape; they are men, and they will act as men always do in their position; but while all this happens who are to blame? I say you, for on this occasion you are to me the representatives of the people of England. I have shown you the mischiefs which have followed a system of irresponsible government in regard to Russia, but there is another event which hangs over our heads, brought about, I am bold to say, by Ministerial incapacity, which is ten times more threatening than anything which you have yet gone through. We are now on the eve of war with America, whose people are our chief customers, blood of our blood, bone of our bone—who are Englishmen translated to the other side of the Atlantic, connected in every way with us, upon whom we depend, and who are dependent upon us. We are upon the brink of outraging humanity by going to war with these our American brethren (Hear, hear). The cause of this is a want of knowledge, or a want of something else worse than a want of knowledge, on the part of your rulers. They have gone on step by step, and you have quietly looked on, while there was not a rational man among you who did not foresee the great mischief that was likely to arise. Why do I bring forward these illustrations? To impress upon the minds of my countrymen that they are chiefly concerned in all that concerns the interests of England nationally, and that in the pursuit of wealth, which is the besetting sin of the present day, they forget everything else (Cheers). The people of this

country are in this like the people of America—they worship the almighty dollar; and so long as you do that, so long you will be made, like beasts of burden, to bear the yoke—and you deserve to bear it. You are unworthy of the name of freemen if you do not act up to the obligations of freemen. What then do I deduce from the homily which I have read to you? That you should take part in the business of the government. You will ask, "How can we do that?" I think I can show you. I have said that the House of Commons is the governing power of the country. The great aspiration of my heart has been, from the first time that I took part in politics, to see the House of Commons thoroughly reformed (Cheers). But upon that question I have seen the people of England hot and cold—at one time ardent reformers, and at others slumbering at the very breath or name of reform ("Shame"). It may be a shame, but if it be so, you are answerable for it, not me. Well, then, what are you to do? You are to try to affect the House of Commons. You cannot organically reform the House of Commons in the present temper of the public mind, for if you were now to propose to the people of England a measure of organic Parliamentary reform, they would turn a deaf ear to you (Cries of "No.") Stop, I believe you can obtain the same end by different means. The public at this time are so fully alive to the evils of the system of administration, that by means of the agitation for administrative reform, you can effect the reform of the House of Commons. But I really believe that if, at the present moment, an angel from heaven were to come down with a perfect Parliamentary bill in his hand, the people of England would turn aside from him (Cries of "No, no"). I certainly am not that angel; but I know this, that I should be unable to obtain anything like a hearing upon such a subject in the House of Commons (A Voice—"Try'em"). Try'em! I have tried them; and what occurs in the House of Commons—that House of Commons which is understood to be the representative of the people—when any measure of Parliamentary reform is proposed? They say, "So-and-so has got a crocheted. Well, poor man, let him have it." The thing passes over; they put him in a minority, and there is an end of the matter. But if you pursue the course which I have pointed out you can bring these gentlemen to their senses. Though they are not alive to Parliamentary reform, they are keenly alive to their own seats, and if you can affect them through that part you affect them vitally (A laugh), and you will create all that enthusiasm which you now see has so utterly departed from them. Now how can this be done? I have seen in the House of Commons this phenomenon. I have seen the Government of the country maintaining itself in power by a very small majority, and at that time I have found that there was always a set of gentlemen who stood apart upon every great party division, who made very much of themselves; had not made up their minds, and did not know how they were going to vote. They wanted to be courted. I have in my mind's eye several of these individuals. I recollect when the Ministry of Lord Melbourne had only a majority of four, a punning gentleman said, "Coming events cast their shadows before (by four)" ("Hear," and laughter). I recollect one of these waiters upon Providence was suddenly seized, with a very large amount of virtue, and how was that overcome? How was the yielding goodness of the man made to follow his own private interests? By giving him an invitation to the Queen's private ball (A laugh). Now what is often done for bad purposes can be sometimes used for good. In every constituency there are two great parties, but in many there is a third, not like the waiters upon Providence alluded to, but a body of really intelligent, well-intentioned, thoroughly honest men, who, if they have not the power of turning a member to Parliament, have sometimes the power of turning one out. Now if these men would combine—if they could say, "We will not pledge ourselves to either side. Mr. So-and-So, who has called himself a Liberal, is a sham—he has not done his duty, and we do not intend to return him," the Mr. So-and-So would discover the consequences; he would be turned out, and his successor would understand that he might be in exactly the same predicament at the next election, if he acted in the same manner. Thus you would create representative responsibility. If you had an organisation of such men in every town in the country, you would be able though them to influence the House of Commons. It is to this that I have directed the attention of the Administrative Reform Association. I have come among them at their own solicitation; and I must say, upon their behalf, that they have acted, I do not think in the most efficient manner, but still in a way to do great good to the country (Hear, hear). The gentleman on my right (Mr. Morley) is a person whom I think it a great honour to succeed, and he is one upon whose valuable co-operation I mainly at the present time depend (Cheers). He and I together, and other well-known men who are associated with him, will devote ourselves to this great task (Hear). We intend—we hope to be able—to reform the Administration of this country through the influence of the House of Commons; and in that house we intend to attempt to obtain influence—not the influence of corruption, for we are not able to corrupt—we are not rich enough for that, but the influence of mind (Hear)—the influence of an organisation starting from a centre here in London, and radiating in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and by which we hope to act upon the constituencies of the kingdom, who are eventually the governors of this country (Cheers). In this hope we have assembled together; we have met for this purpose; and we have called you together to see whether we have your co-operation, sympathy, and support in this great undertaking in which we are now engaged (Hear, hear). On you it will eventually depend (Hear, hear). We hope to rid the country of Government imbecility—and in the end to establish such a Government as a great and enlightened people ought to have—a Government that will pursue not its own interests but yours—holding you up as the envy of surrounding nations, as you have often been told you were—a people sufficiently enlightened, and sufficiently instructed to take into your own hands your own great national concerns, and so to conduct them as to contribute to the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the people (Long-continued cheers.)

Mr. Samuel Morley then came forward to propose the following resolution:—

The exigencies of the present time, and the singular incapacity lately shown by the various departments of the Government, render it the imperative duty of the people to take an active part in the management of the national affairs, in the hope of introducing therein the energy, honesty, and intelligence that ought to distinguish the administration of a great and civilised people.

After explaining the circumstances under which he retired from the chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, he defended the course heretofore pursued by the association, which had certainly done some good in pressing on the Government the necessity of carrying out reform in several of the Government departments. He expressed his belief that by the new system proposed to be carried out by the Administrative Reform Association great good would be effected, for sham reformers would be rejected and real reformers returned to represent the people of England. In reference to the ineffective manner in which London was represented, he said he meant to call the attention of the electors of London to the fact that at the proper time, with a view of seeing if they could not effect an alteration in this respect. A voice here exclaimed, "We want you" (Hear, hear).

Mr. Gassiot having seconded the resolution, it was supported by Mr. Traversa, who said he had been appointed treasurer, and that twelve members of the association had already subscribed one hundred guineas each towards the funds, so that they started fair. They must, however, expend a much larger sum than that in order to do the work required.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Jacob Bell then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, for the ability with which he had presided over the meeting.

Mr. Mechi seconded the vote most cordially (Hear, hear). He would not occupy the time of the meeting by any lengthened remarks; but he thought that no merchant would like his private affairs conducted in the way the affairs of this country were administered, and that the work of the Administrative Reform Association was a most useful one (Hear, hear).

Mr. T. Wall (secretary to the Working Men's Home Testimonial) signified his concurrence in the vote; expressing his high opinion of Mr. Roebuck's services in favour of the people.

Mr. Morley put the resolution, which was carried amid loud and long-continued cheers.

Mr. Roebuck said he hailed this as the first day of the second year of the Administrative Reform Association. He thought they set out with favouring gales—with the approbation of the meeting, and believed they would carry the good ship safely into port (Loud cheers). But the people must not be inactive—they must not be asleep because they thought the association was awake (Cheers). Let them keep their eyes upon the House of Commons; and, depend upon it, the moment the people exerted themselves, their representatives would be worthy of them ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers).

THE FRENCH COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—The *Journal des Débats*, from considerations of justice and fair play, inserts a letter, addressed from certain cotton manufacturers, who complain that, if the new French tariff be allowed to pass, there is an end of their trade, and England will become sole mistress of French markets. To which the *Débats* replies, that such exaggerations are most unbecoming, and that, as the like cry was raised in so many similar cases, the falsehood of which has been since demonstrated by results, so will it turn out in the present instance. Can it be possible, asks the *Débats*, that, while Switzerland has only a protective duty of fifteen centimes, or three half-pence, on cotton twist, and corresponding duties on cotton in its manufactured state, France cannot get on without a tariff varying from one franc to between seven and eight francs? But here comes the sore hit. The *Débats* reminds the present prophets of ruin that when the object was to gain medals and prizes at universal exhibitions, oh! then was nothing heard but the prodigious superiority of French manufactures. Attention was challenged to the marvellous progress that had been made, and, in fact, the "conquerors of the world had been conquered." Now that they are taken at their word, and an attempt is made to give the public some benefit from these great improvements, the most doleful lamentations are made, and figures offered to show that upwards of 30 per cent protective duty is required to keep out the invader.

ON Wednesday week a fête was held at Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, formerly the mansion of the Duke of Argyll, but now the hydro-pathic establishment of Dr. Ellis and his lady, who entertained about a hundred of their friends, including many who had been patients at the establishment. Mr. Wheeler, of London, delivered a lecture on Entomology in the Library; and the evening was enlivened by out-door amusements and the performance of the band of the Royal Surrey Militia.



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